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ASEAN-AUSTRALIAN FORUM HELD IN CANBERRA

Hayden Discusses Relations

BK170229 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Australia has committed a further \$30.6 million to aid and development projects in member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The Australian dollar is worth a little less than the American dollar.

Opening the eighth ASEAN-Australian forum in Canberra, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, said the fund would be used on the ASEAN population program and other initiatives. The funding is in addition to the \$57 million Australia has already committed under the ASEAN-Australia economic cooperation program.

Mr Hayden said the differences over Kampuchea, which had led to the postponement of the forum last October, were now in the past. He said it was regrettable that there had been a brief hiatus in the dialogue between Australia and ASEAN as a result of differing perceptions of the regional situation.

Mr Hayden said there was sufficient friendship, knowledge, and understanding between his country and ASEAN to allow frank and realistic discussions of the different perceptions of the problems.

The forum extends over 3 days during which senior officials from Australia and the six ASEAN nations will discuss regional trade, aid, cultural relations, and financial matters.

Mokhtar on ASEAN Students

BK170536 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, has asked Australia to admit more students from the ASEAN countries. Dr Mokhtar, who is the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, told the [ASEAN-Australian] forum in Canberra that the ASEAN nations needed trained and skilled people in the pursuit of rapid economic growth.

He said this need could be met through education programs at home or in other friendly countries.

Better Trade Access Wanted

BK191005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have called for greater access to the Australian market for their products. The call was made at the end of the eighth ASEAN-Australia forum in Canberra. They said Australia still enjoyed a favorable balance in trade with the association members and should therefore take action to give ASEAN products better access to the Australian market. An ASEAN spokesman said the present arrangements were not clear-cut and access varied according to the product concerned.

The forum also approved a number of new aid projects under the Australian-ASEAN economic cooperation program towards which Australia has committed a further Australian \$30.36 million, or more than U.S. \$27 million.

The ASEAN nations are Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei.

ABE MEETS WITH U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

0W191111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 19 KYODO -- Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith Thursday told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that Washington is awaiting his visit to the United States next week for discussion of pending economic issues between the two countries, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Smith was quoted as saying that the United States is interested in reduction of tariffs, trade of U.S. farm products and wider access to procurement by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation. U.S. Trade Representative William Brock will discuss these issues when Abe is in Washington, Smith was quoted as saying. Brock also intends to discuss ways to avoid additional frictions concerning the value-added network and computer software, Smith said.

In reply, Abe told Smith that he wants to see progress in the pending issues by March or April, the official said. Abe said various measures should be taken prior to the presidential election in the United States to prevent protectionist moves, he said.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON BEEF, ORANGES BEGIN

0W200257 Tokyo KYODO in English 02004 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 19 KYODO -- Japan and the United States began two-day trade talks in Tokyo Friday seeking solutions to their long-pending dispute over beef and citrus fruit before the current agreements expire at the end of March.

Delegates from the two countries are expected to discuss an expansion of Japan's import quotas for both items, the duration of new agreements and the timetable for Japan's liberalization of imports of the two items. The U.S. delegation is headed by Deputy Trade Representative Michael Smith. The chief Japanese negotiator is Hiroya Sano, director general of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau.

The meeting is a follow-up to the previous round last October, when two sides parted in Washington without reaching any agreement. In the Washington talks, the American team pressed its Japanese counterpart to show a timetable for import liberalization of beef and oranges. At the same time, as an interim measure, the U.S. side proposed that Japan expand the import quota for beef by 45 percent a year from the current 30,800 metric tons, and raise the ceiling for oranges by 25 percent from the present 82,000 tons.

A Japanese official said the Japanese delegation will present a new compromise proposal at the current Tokyo talks if the U.S. team comes out with what he called a realistic approach. But, even in that case, he said, the Japanese side will not be able to comply with the U.S. request for a specific timing of import liberalization.

Instead, the Japanese side will probably propose to increase the annual import quota for beef to some 45,000 tons, or a 5,000 ton rise a year, and that for oranges up to some 106,000 tons, or an 8,000 ton increase a year, under new three-year agreements, the official said. He said the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party have already reached basic agreement on the new Japanese proposal.

If the duration of new agreements is set for two years, Japan will propose to increase imports of beef and oranges by more than 4,000 tons a year and more than 6,000 tons, respectively, the official said. If the two-day talks make progress, the trade issue will be brought to ministerial-level negotiations, one observer said, [word indistinct] the possibility that Shinjiro Yamamura, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, may go to Washington to finalize a deal.

AGREEMENT REACHED TO EXTEND NTT PROCUREMENT PLAN

OW191107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 19 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Thursday reached a substantial agreement to extend their 1980 arrangement on procurement by the Nippon Telegraph and telephone Public Corporation (NTT) for another three years, according to Japanese officials. The arrangement stipulated non-discriminatory treatment of domestic and foreign makers in procurement by NTT as a result of American request for freer access to the Japanese market for telecommunication-related goods. A Foreign Ministry official said that the extension agreement came in the just-ended negotiations between Ryoei Murata, director general of the ministry's economic affairs bureau, and visiting Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith. The two also agreed that their governments would review implementation of the arrangement periodically, the official said. He added that Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is likely to sign the diplomatic notes so that effect when he visits Washington next week.

ACCORD ADDS 2 YEARS TO CULTURAL DEAL WITH SOVIETS

OW200447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 20 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union Friday extended their cultural agreement for two years until January 1986, Foreign Ministry officials said. Notes on the agreement were exchanged between Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Ambassador to Japan Vladimir Pavlov. The accord has been renewed six times since both countries concluded it in 1972 to promote cooperation by exchanging government-dispatched scholars and researchers and by distributing government-published information material.

NEW ZEALAND SEIZES BOAT FOR VIOLATING BOUNDARY

OW191237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Yokohama Jan 19 KYODO -- A 413-ton Japanese fishing boat was seized by New Zealand authorities Wednesday for an alleged violation of New Zealand's 12-mile territorial waters, the Yokohama-based Maritime Safety Headquarters said Thursday afternoon. The No 15 Daikyo Maru, a cuttlefish boat, from Kaikyo Suisan (fisheries) of Yaizu, Shizuoka prefecture, was seized while fishing near New Zealand waters, a report to the headquarters said. The boat, with a crew of 13 under Skipper Kunihiro Katahira, 39, left Yaizu port last November to fish until May. The Maritime Safety Agency is trying to confirm details of the reported incident through the Foreign Ministry.

ENVOY LEAVES FOR ASIAN TRADE DISCUSSIONS

OW190733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 19 KYODO -- The government sent a senior Foreign Ministry official to four Asian countries Thursday to seek their agreement to a recent proposal by Japan and the United States for another round of trade negotiations for freer trade a Foreign Ministry official said.

Michio Mizoguchi, special adviser to the foreign minister, will visit Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea until January 28, all newly developed countries having a growing say in world trade.

Japan and the U.S. have agreed on the need to open a new round of multilateral trade negotiations following the 1973-79 Tokyo round to remove tariffs and nontariff barriers in merchandise and services trade as well as in government procurement. One of their broad agreements, the official said, was to start full-scale negotiations at a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) by the autumn of 1985.

But some European countries as well as many developing countries have shown cool reaction to the Japanese and U.S. initiative. The government has already sent another high-ranking Foreign Ministry official to Latin American countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela to seek their support and participation in the proposed negotiations, he said.

NEW AMBASSADORS TO VIETNAM, OTHER NATIONS NAMED

OW200337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 20 KYODO -- The government will appoint new ambassadors to Ecuador, Colombia, Dominica, Vietnam and Zambia, it was decided Friday.

To be appointed are Hajime Nishimiya to Ecuador, Yoshio Fujimoto to Colombia, Takeo Iguchi to Dominica, Koichi Tsutsumi to Vietnam, and Masatoshi Ota to Zambia.

Nishimiya, 62, a native of Hiroshima Prefecture who graduated from the University of Tokyo's law faculty, has been chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Secretariat of the House of Representatives since May 1981 after serving as ambassador to Zambia.

Fujimoto, 55, from Okayama Prefecture who left the University of Tokyo's law faculty before graduation, has served as counsellor of the Foreign Minister's Secretariat since last May.

Iguchi, 53, a native of Tokyo and a graduate from the University of Tokyo's law faculty, has been consul-general in Boston, the United States, since May 1980.

Tsutsumi, 51, a native of Tokyo who graduated from the University of Tokyo's education faculty, has served as minister to Britain since September 1981.

Ota, 52, also a native of Tokyo and graduate from the University of Tokyo's education faculty, has been Cabinet counsellor since April 1982.

FINANCE MINISTRY DRAFTS AUSTERE 1984 BUDGET

OW200637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 20 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry Friday announced a 50,627.2 billion yen (217.3 billion dollars) fiscal 1984 budget draft, the most austere in 29 years, which Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita described as a "second step" toward reconstruction of the deficit-ridden state finance.

But outlays for defense and foreign aid escaped cuts, gaining 5.1 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively, over current fiscal 1983 at the expense of such domestic programs as pensions, public works, relief measures for small businesses and new energy projects.

The draft general account budget is only 0.5 percent above the 50,379.6 billion yen (216.2 billion dollars) expenditure for the current fiscal year ending March.

It is the smallest year-to-year budget increase since a 0.8 percent decline in fiscal 1985. Net spending, the total budget minus debt servicing expenses and subsidies to local governments -- totaled 32,585.7 billion yen (139.9 billion dollars), down 0.1 percent from the current year. It represents the second consecutive yearly decline, following a 3.1 percent drop in fiscal 1983.

In the next stage of the budget-preparation process, the ministry will negotiate with individual ministries and agencies over possible restoration of cuts made into their original appropriations requests. The government is expected to complete its budget Wednesday next week and send it to the Diet (parliament) which is to resume on February 6 after the yearend and new year recess.

The Finance Ministry set the debt servicing charges, related to the planned issue of deficit-covering bonds, at 9,155.1 billion yen (39.3 billion dollars), up 11.7 percent and the funds allocated to prefectural and other local governments from the national coffers at 8,886.4 billion yen (38.1 billion dollars), up 21.5 percent.

The Finance Ministry also set aside 20,905 billion yen (89 billion dollars) for the fiscal investment and loan program -- a companion budget financed by postal savings and other government-controlled revenues -- for a 1 percent gain over fiscal 1983, the lowest in 30 years.

The overall budget is to be partly funded by borrowing through massive government bond issues totaling 12,680 billion yen (55 billion dollars), 665 billion yen (2.8 billion dollars) less than in fiscal 1983. This reduction, however, is way below the 1 trillion yen (4.3 billion dollars) cut originally expected for fiscal 1984, making it difficult to fulfill the government pledge to terminate reliance on deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1990. As a result, the ratio of bond issues to total revenues or dependence of the state finances on borrowing from financial institutions and individuals came to 25.0 percent, down slightly from 26.5 percent for fiscal 1983.

The outstanding balance of national bonds would thus amount to 120 trillion yen (515 billion dollars) at the end of the new fiscal year.

Amid signs of a rapid economic recovery, the ministry assumed gains of 7.1 percent and 30.4 percent in tax and non-tax revenues, which were set at 34,596.0 billion yen (148.7 billion dollars) and 3,351.2 billion yen (14.4 billion dollars), respectively. These would be achieved by increasing liquor, corporate and commodity taxes, and additional contributions from national corporations such as the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. and the Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corp. The tax hikes have been planned in part to cover an 870 billion yen (3.7 billion dollars) income tax cut scheduled for fiscal 1984.

In completing the budget draft, the biggest battle was over the defense spending, for which the Defense Agency had sought a 6.88 percent increase over the current fiscal year. The defense budget was eventually set at 2,896.1 billion yen (12.4 billion dollars) to account for 0.98 percent of the estimated gross national product (GNP), thus narrowly meeting the government's self-imposed "1 percent of GNP" limit.

The 5.1 percent boost in the defense spending under the strained financial situation [words indistinct] corresponded to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's pledge to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Japan's further efforts to beef up its defense capabilities.

In an effort to speed up the implementation of the 1983-1987 defense buildup program, which Nakasone also pledged to the U.S. President, the Defense Agency called for purchases of "front-line" weapons for securing Japan's sea-lanes such as 21 F-15 fighter-bombers and 11 P3c patrol aircrafts. But the Finance Ministry did not allow for the procurement of any F-15 fighters and P3c aircraft in the draft budget.

The ministry allowed the biggest increase of 6.1 percent in foreign aid funds, totaling 535.2 billion yen (2.3 billion dollars). The largest item in the funds, aimed mostly at helping developing countries, was 180.9 billion yen (776 million dollars) earmarked for the overseas economic cooperation fund, to be mostly used as yen credits. This is up 13.1 percent from the current fiscal year.

The foreign aid funds also included money to finance invitation to Japan of 750 youths from Southeast Asian countries, which Nakasone offered during his tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last year.

The draft budget also called for a 7.4 percent increase in official development assistance (ODA) funds in line with the government pledge to double the nation's ODA in the five-year period ending in fiscal 1985. But the government is unlikely to fulfill the international commitment as a increase of about 13.6 percent is said needed in each of fiscal 1984 and 1985.

Mirroring the stringent budget draft, social security outlays were given a token 1.6 per percent increase to 9,282 billion yen (39.9 billion dollars). Public works spending, an important budget ingredient with a major pump-priming effect, was set at 6,520 billion yen (28 billion dollars), down 2 percent, marking the first year-to-year drop in 28 years.

COAL MINE FIRE WEAKENS OWNER'S FINANCIAL STANDING

OW191323 Tokyo KYODO in Engihs 1145 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 19 KYODO -- Wednesday's disastrous fire in the Mitsui Ariake coal mine in Kyushu, southwestern Japan, will deal a telling blow to its operator, Mitsui Coal Mining Co., which is struggling to pull itself out of serious financial straits, industry sources said Thursday.

The accident hit the firm just as it was trying to shift main production emphasis to the profitable Ariake mine by trimming production at other inefficient mines. The firm was planning to boost the mine's output to 1.56 million tons in fiscal 1984 from the 1.38 million tons of fiscal 1982.

Mitsui Coal Mining, a subsidiary of Mitsui Mining Co., suffered a net loss of 500 million yen (2.1 million dollars) in fiscal 1982 ended in March last year although it had ordinary profits -- before-tax earnings from regular operations -- of 3.1 billion yen (13.2 million dollars). As for fiscal 1983 ending this March, it has forecast a net loss of 1.2 billion yen (5.1 million dollars). Its accumulated debts at the end of fiscal 1982 were given as 9.5 billion yen (40.5 million dollars).

The latest accident will force closure of the Ariake mine for the time being. This, plus indemnity payments to the families of the 83 miners killed, will compel the firm to reexamine its reconstruction plan, the sources said.

NODONG SINMUN ON TRIPARTITE TALKS, REUNIFICATION

SK200202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 19 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUN 20 January Special Article: "A Measure for National Salvation That Makes a Breakthrough in the Reunification of the Fatherland"]

[Text] On 10 January, the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee proposed holding tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities, another side responsible for aggravating the tense situation in Korea, participate in the talks between us and the United States and discussing the questions of concluding a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South. The proposal by the joint meeting is the most timely, realistic, and just measure to prevent the danger of war created on the Korean peninsula and to open a favorable phase for the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To peacefully settle the question of our country's reunification, the North and the South should unite and collaborate with each other. To this end, the North and the South should remove each other's misunderstanding and distrust, deepen understanding and trust, and achieve the reconciliation of the entire nation by making contacts and holding dialogue with each other.

The reunification of the fatherland is the supreme desire of the entire nation and is the urgent demand of the times. The question of the reunification of Korea, an internal issue of the nation, should be solved independently, without the interference of any foreign forces and should be settled not by armed forces, but by peaceful method.

To settle peacefully the question of our country's reunification, the North and the South should unite and collaborate with each other. To this end, they should remove each other's misunderstanding and distrust, deepen understanding and trust, and achieve the reconciliation of the entire nation by making contacts and holding dialogue with each other.

To put into practice a dialogue for reunification between the North and the South, circumstances and conditions for holding dialogue should be provided. What is important, above all [muot podado], in providing a precondition favoring North-South contact and dialogue is to ease the now-existing tense situation and remove the danger of war. In a situation in which, like today, guns and rifles are pointed at each other along the Military Demarcation Line and the danger of war is facing us every moment, a dialogue for reunification cannot be realized. Even if both parties sat face to face and held a dialogue under this situation, nothing would be settled. This is the summation of and lesson from the dialogue held in the past.

The Korean peninsula is in an extremely dangerous situation under which a war may break out at any moment. Our proposal for the tripartite talks is a nation-loving, patriotic overture proceeding from our intention to complete the cause of national reunification by easing tension created on the Korean peninsula and removing the danger of war at present [tangmyon hayo] and, then [naakaso] by providing a precondition for a dialogue for reunification.

Holding the tripartite talks becomes the most realistic way for negotiations to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula and provide a precondition for a dialogue for reunification.

The United States is the ringleader that has aggravated the tense situation in Korea. As has been widely exposed, the United States has stationed its occupiers there for nearly 40 years and has had South Korea at its beck and call, grasping all real power, including the prerogative of supreme military command. Proceeding from its wild desire for aggression against all of Korea and Asia, the United States has drastically increased armed forces in South Korea and, in particular, has converted it into a dangerous forward nuclear base.

The United States, together with the puppet clique, is engrossed in war drills and in military provocations against us every day. These hold the danger of spreading into an armed clash and war at any moment. The scheme to fabricate the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, which the United States has now almost completed, is further increasing the danger of war.

In light of this condition, our meeting with a party other than the United States is of no realistic significance for peace in Korea. [irohan chokoneso uriga miguk i anin tarun saram kwa mannanunkosun choson ui pyonghwa e amuron hyonsil chok uiui to opta] Herein lies the reason why, proposing the tripartite talks, we asserted that the problem between us and the United States be solved first of all [uson].

Seeking North-South confrontation by following the United States, the South Korean authorities should also assume their duties -- including the duties of making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, of stopping the policy of North-South confrontation, and of easing tension -- by participating in the talks as another side responsible for aggravating tension in our country.

A meeting between us and the concerned parties, who are aggravating tension in our country and are increasing the danger of war, is the only way to peacefully solve the Korean question. In order to relax tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide a precondition for peaceful reunification, merely holding tripartite talks is not enough; practical measures to maintain and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula should be discussed and taken through the talks. A primary question raised herein is to conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States and to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea. Proclaiming by law an end to the state of war by replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement is a task awaiting a historical solution. A peace agreement between us and the United States should have as its core the withdrawal of all weapons of murder, including the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and war maneuvers are a basic obstacle aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. As long as the U.S. troops are not withdrawn from South Korea, talk about peace on the Korean peninsula or about a peaceful solution to the reunification question is meaningless. The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is a precondition and basic guarantee for peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification.

Our proposal for holding tripartite talks and for discussing the questions of the signing of a peace agreement between us and the United States and of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea proceeded from such a realistic demand.

To ease tension in Korea to provide a precondition for peaceful reunification, a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South should also be adopted. The adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South is a precondition for the cohesion and great unity of the nation and it becomes a basic guarantee for maintaining and consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and for peacefully settling the Korean question.

A declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South should contain practical measures -- including the nonuse of armed forces against each other and an agreement not to attack each other by both sides, a drastic reduction of armies and armaments, and the termination of the state of military confrontation.

Only in this way can a breakthrough be provided in eliminating the possibility of an armed clash, in pulling down the barriers by which the North and the South have been separated for a long time, and in achieving national reconciliation and unity.

Indeed, the proposal of the joint meeting becomes an epochal measure for national salvation to relax the strained situation in Korea, to prevent the danger of war, and to peacefully settle the question of our country's reunification with the nation's own strength.

When a peace agreement between us and the United States has been signed, the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea, and a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South adopted, the North and the South will hold a dialogue for reunification and successfully solve the reunification question based on the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity elucidated in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

In the course of this, the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland would be realized by holding a political consultative meeting, like a national conference reflecting the general will of the entire people in the North and the South, and by establishing a confederal state based on autonomy in two regions, while leaving the different ideologies and systems existing in the North and the South.

Because of its just and fair nature, our proposal for the tripartite talks is enjoying ardent support and sympathy not only from the entire Korean people in the North and the South, who are aspiring for peace in Korea and its reunification, but also from the world's progressive people. In our proposal for tripartite talks, the entire world foresees a bright road ahead toward peace on the Korean peninsula, and its reunification.

Whether or not the tripartite talks will be put into practice depends totally on the attitude and behavior of the United States and the South Korean authorities.

The United States should not avoid our proposal for tripartite talks. The United States should conclude a peace agreement, withdraw its troops from South Korea, and take its hands off the Korean question.

The South Korean authorities should stop maneuvers to perpetuate national division and provocative war commotions for northward invasion and affirmatively respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

KULLOJA ON U.S. PLAN TO FABRICATE 'TWO KOREAS'

SK180549 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 12, Dec 83 pp 42-48

[Special article by the Editorial Bureau of KULLOJA: "Let Us Check and Frustrate the Maneuvers of the U.S. Imperialists To Fabricate Two Koreas"]

[Text] Our people have suffered from the pain and misfortune of national division for nearly 40 years.

This national misfortune which the Korean people have long suffered is attributable to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to desperately oppose the reunification of Korea and to perpetuate the division of our nation.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have recently run wild more recklessly to divide our nation forever by fabricating the "two Koreas."

With the 70th IPU conference and the bombing incident in Rangoon, Burma, as occasions, the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate "two Koreas" have been further aggravated.

The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to cook up "two Koreas" have been greatly denounced and rejected by the Korean people and the world's progressive people.

Checking and frustrating the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate "two Koreas," which run counter to the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and to the lofty desire of the world's people, becomes an urgent task raised to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At present, the basis of the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward Korea is to fabricate "two Koreas."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Having the policy of 'two Koreas' as its basic strategy toward Korea at the present time, the U.S. imperialists have been hatching all kinds of conspiracies and tricks to realize the policy." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 143).

The U.S. imperialists' policy of "two Koreas" is intrinsically aimed at extinguishing a reunified Korea, the single existence of our nation, by permanently dividing Korea into two different countries and nations. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' policy of "two Koreas" is an undisguised colonial policy to oppose the reunification of the North and the South, to divide our country and nation, and to rule them.

Ruling through division is the stereotyped method of the imperialists and colonialists. In the past, the imperialists used the cunning method of maintaining and expanding their colonial domination by militarily occupying small and weak countries or forcibly dividing a sovereign country and nation with an artificial boundary line and ruling it.

With such a method, the U.S. and British imperialists secured vast colonies and expanded their territories. The Japanese imperialists used such a method, too.

The method of dividing and ruling has been followed, as it is, by the modern imperialists. Under today's historic circumstances in which developing countries and nations are demanding sovereignty and are vigorously advancing along the road of independence, such a method has been transformed and camouflaged into a neocolonial method of domination and ruling and has been used by imperialists.

The modern imperialists have not used the method of assimilating nations by plundering sovereignty and annexing territory in the regions over which they secured supremacy or which they divided. Instead, they have used the method of dividing and ruling by creating puppet regimes, the camouflaged bodies of the colonial ruling system.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of the modern imperialists who are pursuing neocolonial rule and domination in a most cunning and wicked way.

Under the billboard of respecting "independence" and "supporting security," and "loans," the U.S. imperialist aggressors fabricated pro-U.S. puppet regimes everywhere in the world and are desperately running amok to achieve their ambition for dominating the world. The U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea is the model of such examples.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" by dividing the land and people of our country proceeded from the rascals' hackneyed policy of colonial subjugation and constitute the most important and typical content of their policy.

The U.S. imperialists put forth the so-called "two Koreas" policy as the basic line in their Korean strategy in the late 1960's when their aggressive Asian policy was being totally ruined.

After removing the cap of "legitimate government" they had put on the South Korean puppet regime, the rascals recognized the two sides of Korea -- North and South -- which were split artificially, as "independent sovereign states." Thus, they put forth a policy of dividing the nation, presenting a preposterous sophistry that the principle of "peaceful coexistence" and "mutual nonaggression" should be applied.

The "two-Koreas" policy, which has perpetuation and "legalization" of national division as an impending goal, does not mean a substantial change in the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy. It is an extension of the U.S. imperialists' invariable aggressive policy designed to achieve their aggressive objective against all of Korea and Asia by continuously holding South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' "two-Koreas" policy is based on the vicious design to invade the northern half of the Republic again when they have the opportunity while maintaining the division of Korea, temporarily withholding their previous aggressive policy of conquering all of Korea in a single effort.

It is not accidental that the U.S. imperialists began to pursue such a wicked aim in their Korean policy. This is related to the broad-scale bankruptcy of the Korean policy pursued in the past by the U.S. imperialists, based on military "strength."

Invasion of Korea is an invariable aggressive objective which the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing for more than 100 years.

After the 15 August national liberation, the U.S. imperialists illegally occupied South Korea and reduced it to their total colony and a military stronghold for invading all of Korea and Asia. In 1950, they provoked an aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic.

The rascals foolishly attempted to expand the colonial ruling system established in South Korea to the northern half of the Republic during the aggressive war in Korea. However, they began to decline after suffering not only military and political defeat, but also a severe moral defeat.

Even after the war, the U.S. imperialists constantly perpetrated aggressive maneuvers against the Republic, not giving up their aggressive ambition in Korea. The rascals not only drastically increased their aggressive forces in and around South Korea, but also forced the South Korean puppet clique to constantly wage war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic under the billboard of so-called "reunification through northward advance" and "anticommunism."

However, all the criminal maneuvers committed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have been frustrated at every step. This meant the extensive bankruptcy of the Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists who attempted to crush the Republic to death through "strength."

Pinned to the wall, the U.S. imperialists had to devise the cunning "two-Koreas" policy designed to separately implement their rule in Korea instead of the policy of "reunification by northward advance" based on "strength."

The U.S. imperialists "two-Koreas" policy is also related to the fact that their colonial rule over South Korea faced a serious crisis.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the nation-selling and treacherous "policy" of the South Korean puppet clique, the revolutionary advance of the broad masses, including students, workers, and peasants, grew more active in South Korea from the early stage of the 1960's.

The South Korean people's revolutionary advance at last developed into the uprising of the entire people in April 1960, and in the end brought about the collapse of the regime of traitor Syngman Rhee. Thus, the maneuvers for reunification through northward advance, which the villains had been carrying out, came to total ruin.

As the puppet clique's traitorous treacherous color was unreservedly disclosed on the occasion of the criminal talks held between the South Korean people's nation-saving struggle was further enhanced. The South Korean people's popular advance shook the U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system to its roots.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who panicked at the serious crisis prevailing in South Korea, could not but give themselves up to maintaining and stabilizing their colonial ruling system in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges calculated that maintaining and stabilizing the colonial ruling system in South Korea was necessary to maintain and firm up their position in South Korea and to eliminate all the sociopolitical factors that had become obstacles in implementing their colonial rule and war policy. To pursue this aim the U.S. imperialists came up with a new billboard named the "two-Koreas" policy and viciously maneuvered, trying to divide Korea.

One of the important factors which caused the U.S. imperialists to come up with the two-Koreas policy is the fact that the might of our Republic has been strengthened with each passing day, and its international authority has heightened extraordinarily.

By thoroughly implementing the immortal chuche idea in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people, even amid postwar ruin, have turned our country into a strong, sovereign, socialist power with an independent national economy, a brilliant national culture, and a strong, self-defensive national defense power.

Our people's politicoideological unity and cohesion around the great leader Comrade Il-song has been forged as firm as a rock, and this has become a firm guarantee for the invincible might of the Republic.

In the 1960's, the international authority and prestige of our Republic was heightened extraordinarily and international support and encouragement for our Republic were further strengthened.

Situational changes, such as the across-the-board ruin of the strategy of "unification through northward advance" based on "force," the across-the-board crisis of the colonial ruling system in South Korea, and the strengthened might of the DPRK and the growth of its international authority, have greatly affected the U.S imperialists' policy toward Korea and made them come up with the wicked "two-Koreas" policy.

The U.S. imperialists nakedly inveigled the Japanese reactionaries into devising the plot and trick for opposing Korean reunification and into fabricating two Koreas.

Having the ambition to reinvoke Korea, the Japanese reactionaries have hampered our country's reunification in various ways while positively following the U.S. imperialists' "two-Koreas" policy. At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the South Korean puppet clique has publicly made the plot for national division their policy and run riot with the maneuvers for the fabrication of "two Koreas."

By eternalizing our country's division and fabricating "two Koreas," the U.S. imperialists tried to continue their occupation and rule in South Korea, and the Japanese reactionaries, availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, tried to regain their old position of colonial ruler in South Korea. By fixing the present status of South-North division, the South Korean puppet clique daydreamed of implementing its own individual well-being and ambition for long-term rule.

The "two-Koreas" fabrication maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are the never-to-be-condoned criminal act of trying to eternally divide into two the sagacious single Korean nation, boasting a long history, brilliant cultural tradition, and its land.

Ever since they put forth the "two Koreas" policy as the basic line in their Korean policy, the U.S. imperialists have carried out every possible intrigue and trick.

Even in the 1970's, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique persistently carried out "two Koreas" fabrication maneuvers, putting forth various deceitful "proposals" one after another.

In June 1973, they encouraged leaders of the South Korean puppet clique to rave about so-called "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "single entry into the United Nations," bringing them to the forefront. In September 1975, they babbled about so-called "quadripartite talks" and "six-party talks" through rascal Kissinger in order to legalize the "two Koreas."

At that time, the U.S. imperialists also put forth the theory of so-called "cross-recognition" and foolishly maneuvered to try to make some socialist countries recognize the South Korean puppet regime. Rascal Carter, the ringleader of the U.S. imperialists, put forth so-called "tripartite" talks in which the United States, the South Korean puppets, and we were to participate.

All the maneuvers perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, which outwardly seemed different from one another, were designed to pursue the vicious aim of legally fabricating "two Koreas."

All the intrigues and tricks that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique worked out for long time clearly showed how persistently and viciously they schemed to fabricate "two Koreas."

Today, the "two-Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have reached a more reckless stage.

Recently, the "two-Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was clearly shown in their international intrigue designed to enable the South Korean puppets to "independently enter" the United Nations while loudly talking about so-called "cross-contacts" and "cross-exchanges."

The "cross-contacts" and "cross-exchanges" which the rascals recently fabricated and are propagating are, in essence, a new "two-Koreas" plot aimed at bridging the South Korean puppet clique and the anti-imperialist independent countries toward "cross-recognition" through mutual "contacts" and "exchanges."

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are once again carrying out full-scale maneuvers of instigating the South Korean puppets to "enter the United Nations independently," with theories of "cross-contacts" and "cross-exchanges."

Raving that the United States and Japan are planning to push ahead with "independent entry of South Korea into the United Nations on the assumption that the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations is not feasible for the time being," the rascals are even attempting to enable South Korea to obtain full membership in the United Nations independently.

Carrying the U.S. imperialists on their back, and in collusion with them, the Japanese reactionaries are recklessly running amok to fabricate "two Koreas" and to invade Korea again.

The fact that the rascals again put forth the theory of "independent entry into the United Nations," which went bankrupt after being rejected by the world's people, shows how seriously the rascals are being driven into a corner and how persistently they are maneuvering to perpetuate the division of Korea.

What is particularly grave in the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to realize "cross-contacts," "cross-exchanges," and "independent entry into the United Nations" is the fact that they are attempting to hold as many international meetings and events in South Korea as possible.

The rascals are maneuvering to isolation in relations with foreign countries by inviting as many socialist countries and developing countries as possible to various international meetings and events they have fabricated in South Korea. They are also attempting to "attain their major goals in one effort" and to create international circumstances favorable for "independent entry into the United Nations."

South Korea, by nature, is not a proper venue for international meetings of independent, sovereign countries or for international events involving people who treasure peace, friendship among peoples, and human rights.

South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists and military base for aggression. The South Korean puppet clique is a treacherous, nation-selling group of errand boys faithful to the U.S. imperialists. In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is a military, fascist clique that perpetrated the Kwangju massacre at instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

There is neither national sovereignty nor elementary human rights and democracy in South Korea. Only war commotions, fascist gales, and "anticommunist" rows are rampant there.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have tenaciously engaged in maneuvers with the intent of daring international forums and functions in South Korea. The 70th IPU Conference held in Seoul some time ago is one example.

The U.S. imperialists engineered the union's adoption of an illegal "decision" to hold its conference in Seoul, wantonly trampling underfoot the idea of the international organ and international practice. Furthermore, the wretches engaged in machinations to have the conference, the holding of which was rejected by many member nations, and in which many countries did not participate, adopt a strange "resolution," urging that all member nations of the union be allowed to enter the United Nations, under the pretext of strengthening the function of the United Nations.

This was a sinister, splittist plot to put forth South Korea as an "independent state" with the IPU on its back, infringing upon the principle of its activity, and to fabricate "two Koreas" by paving the way for the realization of the "separate entry into the United Nations."

The U.S. imperialists are actively inveigling the Japanese reactionaries into the maneuvers to put into practice the idea of "cross-contact," "cross-visit," and "separate entry into the United Nations."

The U.S. imperialists had Nakasone, the boss of the Japanese reactionaries, who crept into South Korea in January this year, discuss in detail with the South Korean puppet clique the question of pushing ahead with "the separate entry of South Korea into the United Nations" and "cross-recognition." Last November, wretch Reagan personally crawled into South Korea and held a confab to accelerate preparations for provoking a new war in Korea and to formulate the maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas."

With junkets to South Korea by Reagan and Nakasone as occasions, various kinds of theories on "cross-recognition," including "partial cross-recognition" and "step-by-step cross-recognition," have been widely discussed among the U.S. and Japanese reactionary ruling circles and conspiracies and confabs to pave the way for "cross-contacts" and "cross-visit" have been held more openly.

With the support of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has more undisguisedly engaged in maneuvers to perpetuate national division. Loudly clamoring about "entry into the United Nations," the wretches have been frantically running wild to build the foundations of a so-called "international support" for their entry into the United Nations. The wretches have tried to realize their wild desire for long-term power by fabricating "two Koreas" in return for thoroughly leaving South Korea as the dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors by embellishing and beautifying the strengthening of their subordination to the U.S. and Japanese masters as the "enhancement of solidarity with friendly nations," by adopting it as their policy, and by actively pushing ahead with the policy. In addition, under the billboard of "strengthening cooperation with the nonaligned circle," the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has resorted to all types of tricks and machinations to achieve "contacts" and "exchanges" with socialist nations and developing countries, thereby obtaining their recognition of South Korea as an "independent state."

Because of such maneuvers of the splittists to create "two Koreas" at home and abroad, our country's reunification is being confronted by a grave obstacle, and the danger of permanent national division is increasing with each passing day.

The acute and strained situation prevailing in our country today makes it urgently necessary that the struggle to thoroughly check and frustrate the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate "two Koreas" and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland be waged more powerfully.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Preventing permanent national division and reunifying the fatherland are the most urgent and lofty supreme national tasks assigned to the government of the Republic and all Korean people."

Smashing the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate "two Koreas" and to provoke a new war and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland are the most urgent and lofty supreme national tasks assigned to the Korean people.

Korea must be reunified. The Korean people are a single nation that has existed in the same territory for a long time. They oppose the division of the country and nation and ardently aspire for the achievement of reunification.

What is needed above all [muot podado], to prevent permanent national division and to reunify the fatherland is to put an end to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea and to realize the cause of making the Korean people independent.

For the nearly 40 years since they occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have artificially divided our territory and nation and have infringed upon our national sovereignty, exercising colonial rule, and they have perpetrated maneuvers for national division, fabricating marionette regimes -- the camouflaged bodies of the colonial system -- and manipulating them.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" are the source of the division of our territory and nation. The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for national division run counter to the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and to the tenor of the times, and nothing can justify them.

The United States must stop its criminal maneuvers to fabricate "two Koreas" at once and withdraw from Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have also created a tense situation in our country and have blocked the peaceful reunification of Korea, committing new Korean war provocation maneuvers.

Because of the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to provoke a new war, a strained, acute situation in which war may break out at any moment has been created on the Korean peninsula. Under circumstances in which a tense situation is prevailing between the North and the South and the danger of war is rampant, the reunification of the country cannot be achieved peacefully.

The U.S. imperialists should respond to our proposal for stopping new war provocation maneuvers and for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along the weapons of massacre and their troops of aggression.

The United States should neither protect the treacherous, nation-selling, military, fascist South Korean puppet regime nor impede the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

If the United States gave up the wrong stand of fabricating "two Koreas" and came out with the correct attitude of realizing the reunification of Korea, it would remove its hands from the Korean question without impairing its dignity. This would not only be in the interest of our people but also in the interest of the U.S. people.

By looking directly at the tenor of the times and today's reality, the Japanese reactionaries should also stop their maneuvers of joining in the U.S. imperialists' scheme to fabricate "two Koreas" and to provoke a new war, and they should not repeat their past shameful history of ruin in Korea.

To prevent permanent national division and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the military fascist rule should be eradicated and the nation-selling, treacherous maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to divide the nation should be smashed.

The fascist rule by the South Korean puppet clique is an obstacle that obliterates democracy, blocks national reconciliation and unity, and impedes the country's peaceful reunification, and it is a nation-selling, treacherous ruling system through which the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to create "two Koreas" are executed.

As long as such a treacherous, nation-selling ruling system is maintained in South Korea, our nation can neither be at ease even a moment nor can the country's independent and peaceful reunification be expected.

Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist "regime," which maintains its life with the support of the U.S. imperialists, should be eradicated and a democratic regime representing the interests and demands of the country and nation should be established. Only in this way can the U.S. imperialists' occupation and colonial rule of South Korea be terminated and practical measures for the country's peaceful reunification taken.

The South Korean people should more vigorously wage the struggle to eradicate the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist "regime" and to realize democratization in social and political life, thus providing conditions in which the internal obstacle laid on the road to the country's independent and peaceful reunification can be removed and in which the divided fatherland can be reunified.

Realizing the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] at an early date is a lofty task raised in smashing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate "two Koreas" and in achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The proposal for the founding of the DCRK envisages the North and the South retaining their ideologies and systems as they are and, on this basis, establishing the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee, its permanent body, under which they exercise respective regional autonomy.

It would be reasonable that, as the reunified government of the confederal state, the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee elect their respective co-chairmen, who will run these bodies in turn, from both the North and the South.

The proposal for the founding of the DCRK is the most just and realistic overture to achieve the reunification of the fatherland independently and peacefully under today's situation. Therefore, our country's reunification should be realized at an early date in accordance with the proposal.

If the fatherland were reunified through the founding of the DCRK, our people would realize their long-cherished desire of national reunification, achieve the country's unified development, realize a nation that is flourishing and prosperous, and demonstrate abroad their dignity and prestige as a reunified nation.

To realize the proposal for the founding of the DCRK set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean compatriots in the North and the South and abroad should smash the maneuvers of splittists at home and abroad to fabricate "two Koreas" by firmly uniting on the united national front and struggle more vigorously to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The division of the country and nation is the road to subordination and ruin. Only reunification is the way to national self-reliance, independence, and prosperity.

The criminal and shameful maneuvers of the South Korean puppet clique to create "two Koreas" cannot but be brought to ruin by the vigorous struggle of the Korean people. Our nation's just and sacred cause of national reunification will certainly be accomplished.

When the historic cause of national reunification, our people's long-cherished national desire, is realized, our country will emerge in the international arena with august dignity and authority as a self-reliant, independent state with a population of 5 million, a resplendent national culture, and a mighty national economy, and it will excellently build a stronger, prosperous, reunified Korea.

In the future, too, as in the past, our people will certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification by vigorously waging the struggle to check and frustrate the maneuvers of splittists at home and abroad to fabricate "two Koreas" and the struggle to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

KOREANS IN U.S. OPPOSE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN SOUTH

SK191043 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The recent issue of HAWOE HANMINBO, a paper published by Korean compatriots in the United States, reported that the figures who carried out the movement in Washington for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea organized a committee for peace on the Korean peninsula to carry out a more effective movement to eliminate tension on the Korean peninsula while actively participating in the worldwide antinuclear movement for peace.

The committee pointed out that the deployment of more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea at a time when the antinuclear and antiwar movement for peace is being waged throughout the world is the target of the committee's struggle. It also noted that the amazing insensibility of the South Korean people to the nuclear threat is the goal of its struggle.

The committee announced an antinuclear declaration for peace on the Korean peninsula, including the assertion, "Let us make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone."

The declaration contained the following appeals:

1. Let us make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone!
2. Let us reduce the armed forces of North and South Korea!
3. Let us change the Armistice Agreement to a peace agreement!
4. Let us expedite independent and peaceful reunification by rejecting outside forces!
5. Let us strengthen solidarity with the worldwide antinuclear movement for peace!

FURTHER REACTION TO CHON 17 JAN POLICY SPEECH

VRPR 'Dialogue'

SK191411 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Dialogue between station announcer and Madam Yun, from the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Hello, everyone! Chon Tu-hwan made the so-called policy speech at the 120th special National Assembly session on 17 January. He babbled in the long and boring more than hour-long speech, purporting to make public so-called policies. The policy speech is no more than absurd remarks lacking anything worth listening to and any new substantive measures. The masses of all circles are now lifting their voices, denouncing the so-called policy speech of Chon Tu-hwan as a hypocritical sophistry for reversing black and white and deceiving the people. So, in this hour we will talk about this with Madam Yun of our station. Hello, how are you?

[Yun] Hello, how are you?

[Announcer] Chon Tu-hwan made the so-called policy speech at the so-called 120th special National Assembly session on 17 January. First, I would like you to briefly examine what we should call the main points of the policy speech, or the contents. Would you discuss them?

[Yun] Yes. Chon Tu-hwan's 17 January policy speech can be termed joyous gibberish, which is consistent with the absurd remarks of reversing black and white and with sophistry for cheating people. Chon Tu-hwan babbled about overcoming national difficulties, hewing out the country's destiny, and other issues in the so-called policy speech as if he had achieved some success in the past year. Following that, he made nonsensical talk, purporting to make known the policies for the new year. In brief, he voiced peerlessly preposterous remarks that he would make efforts this year to build a world order devoid of violence, to achieve national unification without relying on violence, to implement politics devoid of violence, and to realize a society of justice, devoid of violence.

[Announcer] Then I would like you to specifically expose that issue. Would you talk about it?

[Yun] Yes. After having babbled about last year's Korean Airlines [KAL] incident and the Burma incident at the beginning of his speech, Chon Tu-hwan once again attempted to pin the blame for the bombing incident in Rangoon on the North by saying that it was (?fortunate) for the nation that he had escaped disaster during last year's incident at the Aung San Mausoleum.

As you all may know, last year's Rangoon bombing was an international version of a great murderous slanderous drama that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan fabricated in order to ride out an irretrievable political crisis, was it not? The KAL incident was the largest-ever passenger aircraft crash, in which numerous people were killed because the Chon Tu-hwan group, in accordance with the U.S.-provided scenario, utilized the 269 passengers and crew members to spy for U.S. military aims.

This notwithstanding, instead of apologizing to the nation and the people for his criminal act of creating these incidents, traitor Chon Tu-hwan engaged in all kinds of maneuvers to shift the responsibilities onto others.

This is a very crafty trick of trying by any means to conceal his color as the mastermind of these incidents and of trying to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. What is ludicrous is that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the mastermind of these incidents of violence, dared to babble about building a world order devoid of violence.

[Announcer] Yes. It is like a thief crying, stop thief. The fact that the person who indulges in violence babbled about building a world order devoid of violence is indeed preposterous.

[Yun] That is right. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, a U.S. colonial stooge, is a ring of violence which destroys peace and security in many areas of the world, taking advantage of the so-called policy of strength of the United States, and demolishes and splits the [word indistinct] countries and the Third World countries from within.

As you know, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in accordance with U.S. instruction, has committed unpardonable crimes of aggression, war destruction, and intrigue in Central America, the Middle East, many parts of the world, against the people in those regions. Among other acts, they have sent a great number of the South Korean Army soldiers to El Salvador on U.S. instructions, and are frenziedly engaged in persecuting and obliterating the patriotic armed forces fighting for national liberation. Interfering in the Third World countries and the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement, which he babbled about, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been desperate to split and demolish these countries from within and to destroy the Nonaligned Movement. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the wicked enemy of the Third World and nonaligned countries and a ring of violence destroying and trampling the peace and security of the world.

Despite this, traitor Chon Tu-hwan dared to mention the establishment of world order. This exposes his wicked intention of continuing to commit criminal acts to disturb the peace and security of the world order under a deceptive billboard.

[Announcer] It is really shameless of him to babble about the realization of national reunification without resorting to violence.

[Yun] That is right. Chon Tu-hwan babbles about peace and reunification, but in terms of actual actions, he persists in maneuvers of war and division rather than peace and reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is the antireunification element and the splittist ring that arrests, imprisons, and executes the people, men and women, young and old, who mention independent reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's heinous nature as plotter of perpetual national division is well revealed by the fact that they recently arrested Pastor Cho Sung-hyok, director of the Korean Social Problems Research Institute; Mr Yi Yong-hui, former Hanyang University professor; and Mr Kang Man-kil, former Korea University professor, for asserting that anticomunism hampers reunification and perpetuates division, for demanding the U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea, and for supporting the Koryo confederal system, on the preposterous charge that they are treacherous remarks identical to assertions of the North.

It is well known to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has arrested, imprisoned, and harshly tortured many workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and religionists, and many other patriotic figures from various walks of life who aspire toward peace and reunification. It is especially intolerable that, while babbling about peace and reunification, they are daily staging frenzied anticommunist rackets and reckless war rackets against the North, which desires reunification. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is intentionally aggravating tension by frenzied new war-provoking maneuvers, and while planning to stage the "Team Spirit-84" exercise, a nuclear test war to provoke a war of northward invasion and the largest in scale thus far, he is babbling about peace and peaceful reunification without resorting to violence. This is really audacious.

The realization of national reunification without resorting to violence, which he babbled about, openly reveals his intention to maintain division by means of violence.

[Announcer] That is right. The so-called realization of politics without violence is also witchcraft talk to deceive the people.

[Yun] That is right. It is absurd and ridiculous of Chon Tu-hwan, who took power violently, brandishing guns and bayonets, to mention realization of politics free of violence, like a jackal attempting to become a sheep. The so-called Fifth Republic itself is a regime of violence that came to power like a poisonous mushroom that sprang from the tomb of thousands of Kwangju residents who were massacred, when they cried for freedom and democracy, by violence brandished by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. It is a well known fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the leader of the regime of violence, has persecuted with guns and bayonets, arrested, jailed, executed, and massacred many patriotic masses who desired the overthrowing of the dictatorial regime and Chon Tu-hwan, in order to ensure the security of the dictatorial regime and to sustain power.

Since Chon Tu-hwan is well known to the world as a fascist tyrant and murderer, his remarks about the realization of violence-free politics in the new year will decieve no one. He raved about the realization of violence-free politics to hide his ugly features as a fascist tyrant and to deceive the masses at home and abroad. The same is true of his babbling about the realization of a just society without violence.

[Announcer] He mentioned something about economic matters, didn't he?

[Yun] Yes. He mentioned stable prices, great progress, and similar beautiful words and phrases. These are brazen lies. The continuous recession and stagnation are leading the economy to a complete failure, resulting in soaring prices and ever-increasing destitution of the people. Despite this, Chon Tu-hwan embellished the economic crisis of bankruptcy and unrest, saying that stability is maintained thanks to [words indistinct]. This is ridiculous. It is ridiculous of Chon Tu-hwan, who is burdened with (?several tens of billions) of dollars in foreign debts, to rave about economic stability and progress. No matter how hard Chon Tu-hwan may try to use beautiful words and phrases, our masses will not be deceived by him.

[Announcer] Hence, we can say that Chon Tu-hwan's policy speech was a hackneyed balderdash knitted with witchcraft talk to turn black into white and to deceive the people. Then why did Chon Tu-hwan babble about the elimination of violence in the policy speech?

[Yun] Because Chon Tu-hwan is strongly denounced and isolated at home and abroad as a fascist tyrant, warmonger, splittist, and murderer, he put forth these beautiful words and phrases to extricate himself from difficulty and to hide his wicked nature by any means.

In order to extricate himself from the serious crisis last year, he fabricated a large-scale intrigue of murder -- the Burma bombing incident -- and made desperate efforts to shift the blame onto the North. However, he did not succeed in hiding his nature as the ringleader of the Burma incident, and, therefore, was subjected to the condemnation of the broad international community. In this situation, Chon Tu-hwan dwelt on the realization of national reunification without resorting to violence and realization of violence-free politics in a desperate effort to find a way out of the condemnation at home and abroad this year, to maintain security for his power, and to mislead opinion at home and abroad, to deceive the people by pretending he is against violence.

On 10 January, when the North's proposal for tripartite talks evoked great support and concensus at home and abroad, Chon Tu-hwan [words indistinct] to hide his true color as warmonger and splittist and to [words indistinct].

He will fail in his attempt to hide his ugly nature. The more Chon Tu-hwan tries to use such tricky tactics to mislead the opinion at home and abroad and to deceive the people, the more it will evoke the indignation and the resistance of the people.

[Announcer] That is right. Chon Tu-hwan should stop such foolish maneuvers against the feelings and will of the people, should stop maneuvering to maintain security for his attempt for long-term power, and, instead, should apologize for the crimes committed before the nation and the masses and step down from power without delay in accordance with the consistent demand of the people.

Our masses will never tolerate the unpardonable crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and will wage a just struggle vigorously to overthrow the military dictatorial regime and to achieve democracy and reunification.

Remark on Power Shift Scored

SK191040 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] In a meeting with leaders of political parties held after he delivered the so-called keynote address at the National Assembly on the afternoon of 17 January, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that an atmosphere for peaceful transfer of power should be created, and so forth.

This showed his intention to easily achieve the ambition of long-term power by checking the struggle of all political parties and the masses from all walks of life against the present dictatorial regime.

Chon Tu-hwan cruelly massacred the Kwangju citizens who rose for independence, democracy and reunification. He is a murderous fascist dictator who usurped power by the 17 May outrage.

As a proverb notes that when a monk senses the taste of meat, he will even eat a bedbug in the temple, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, engrossed with the ambition for power, is attempting to extend the presidential tenure by amending the Constitution.

Our masses should know correctly that as long as there is Chon Tu-hwan, a flunkeyist nation-selling traitor, a peaceful shift of power will not be possible and they should check and frustrate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers for long-term power.

16 JAN CIVILIAN DEFENSE DRILL IN SOUTH NOTED

SK200548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppet clique on January 16 staged again a "civilian defence training" in the whole area of South Korea a half month before the provocative "Team Spirit 84" war exercises.

The puppets whipped up war fever, sounding air-raid warnings and driving the population into a "training of taking shelter" in towns and villages.

They also frantically staged a "report training" in all areas, spreading the fiction of "threat of southward invasion" to foster mistrust in the northern half of the country.

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES NEW YEAR GREETING FROM USSR

SK190508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA) -- The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received New Year's cards from foreign party and state leaders and figures on the New Year 1984.

New Year's cards came to him from: Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta; Leabua Jonachan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho; Jorge del Prado, general secretary of the Peruvian Communist Party; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Comrade V.T. Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee; Comrade Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Hiroko Matsuda of the Osaka, Japan Women's Society for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Mitsuko Ogasawara, chairman of the Society for Japan-Korea Music and Art Interchange; the Federation of the Trade Unions of the Malagasy Revolutionary Workers; Chrisis Prentzas, delegate of the Socialist Youth of Cyprus; Takeji Watanabe, general director of the KYODO press of Japan; Nabi Dehestani, deputy editor of HEWAD, organ of the Government of Afghanistan; Tamotsu Tsukuda, head of the reference section of the Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN; and Michio Okubo, representative executive of the Taiko Trading Company, Ltd., Japan.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS EQUATORIAL GUINEAN GROUP

SK132247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly conversation with the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Fortunato Nzambi Machinde, minister of industry, commerce, tourism and promotion of enterprise, on January 13.

Present on the occasion were Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Salvador Ela Nseng Abegue, Equatorial Guinean ambassador to Korea.

ACTIVITIES OF CAR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION REPORTEDMeets With Kim Yong-nam

SK170436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on January 16 met and had a friendly talk with the government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by his excellency Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol and other personages concerned as well as DPRK Ambassador to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan.

Kim Yong-nam Addresses Banquet

SK170508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture last evening in honor of the government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by his excellency Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Speaking first at the banquet, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said: The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have developed on to a new, higher stage through historical meetings between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and his excellency respected President Andre Kolingba.

It contributes to opposing imperialist aggression, intervention and plunder and to achieving national independence and the country's independent development for the non-aligned and Third World countries including Korea and Central Africa to strengthen the bonds of friendship and closely cooperate with each other economically and technically.

We will actively strive for the convocation of a South-South summit conference and for brisk South-South cooperation joint efforts with the non-aligned countries including the friendly Central African Republic.

We sincerely rejoice over the successes the Central African people have achieved in the building of a new Central Africa, prosperous and developing, under the correct leadership of his excellency respected President Andre Kolingba and wholeheartedly wish them greater advance in their future work.

Pointing to the extreme aggravation of the international situation and ever increasing danger of a new war today, he noted: Recently our country proposed to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the talks between us and the United States as a new important step of epochal significance in peacefully solving the Korean question through dialogue.

He proposed to raise glasses to the good health and long life of his excellency respected President Andre Kolingba and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking next, Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, noted that their visit this time would greatly contribute to strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries provided by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic.

He noted: Under the wise leadership of his excellency General Andre Kolingba the Central African Republic which loves peace will continue to support the fraternal Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea in the future.

Therefore, the Central African Republic hopes for the successful holding of tripartite talks for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took care so that we may spend more joyful days in your country. We extend warm thanks for this to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We ardently hope that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will enjoy a long life in good health and wisely lead the work of the Korean people for attaining their targets under the banner of the chuche idea.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live his excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment!

Further Talks With Kim Yong-nam

SK180524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA) -- Talks between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central African Republic were held in Pyongyang on January 17.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Ho Hang-chan and DPRK Ambassador to the Central African Republic O Kyong-hwan. Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation his excellency Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and member of the delegation his excellency Guillaume Lapo, minister in charge of the General Secretariat of the government and minister of information of the Central African Republic.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation

SK190456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song yesterday received the visiting government delegation of the Central African Republic. Present on the occasion were the delegation headed by his excellency Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Central African Republic. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-ham was on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of his excellency Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Departs

SK200514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Central African Republic headed by his excellency Michel Salle, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, left here for home on January 19 by air after paying an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, and DPRK Ambassador to Central Africa O Kyong-hwan.

ACTIVITIES OF WPK DELEGATION IN TOGO REPORTED

Meeting With Eyadema

SK170030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on January 12 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Togo to attend celebrations of the 17th anniversary of national liberation of Togo.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

Noting that the Togolese party school is a fine present given by the great Korean people to the Togolese people, to the Togolese youth in particular, he said not only the Togolese youth but also their posterity would deeply cherish in their hearts the august name of President Kim Il-song, the respected leader, and would always remember his solicitude forever.

The Togolese people are always with the Korean people and hope that Korea will be reunified as early as possible, he stressed.

He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and great success in his work.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Togo.

Party School Inaugurated

SK170428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- The inaugural ceremony of the Togolese party school was held on January 11 on the spot with a large attendance.

Placed on the platform of the ceremony hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The ceremony was attended by President Gnassingbe Eyadema and members of the Political Bureau and members of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally, government ministers and other leading functionaries of party and power bodies and working people's organizations, and by more than 1,000 people.

Invited there were the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, the DPRK ambassador to Togo and his embassy officials, technicians and specialists and foreign diplomatic envoys.

In his speech at the ceremony Kunale Eklo, member of the Central Committee and administrative secretary of the Togolese People's Rally, said the Togolese people had the honor of opening the party school built thanks to the solicitude of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song, a brother of President Gnassingbe Eyadema and respected friend of the Togolese people, for the Togolese people. This school has been built successfully as a comprehensive cadre-training base to bring up native cadres of the Togolese party and state, he remarked.

The party school will remain forever a symbol of eternal friendship between Togo and Korea, he stressed, and declared: The party, government and people of Togo hope that Korea will be reunified independently and peacefully, and will in the future, too, support and encourage actively the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. Upon concluding his speech, he shouted: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!".

When the ceremony was over, the masses danced, singing "Song of General Kim Il-song" and other songs expressing reverence for the great leader.

The ceremony heard congratulatory speeches of Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, who is heading the WPK delegation, and of Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources.

In his congratulatory speech Barry Moussa Barque said the party school was built thanks to the solicitude of the great leader, and referred to the sincere aid given by Korean technicians in the whole course of construction.

He expressed the sincere hope that the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, will be reunified into one. The party, government and people of Togo will make all efforts to strengthen friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Gnassingbe Eyadema, he stressed.

After speeches were made, President Gnassingbe Eyadema cut the tape and went round the inside of the school together with leading cadres of Togo.

WPK GROUP RETURNS FROM GERMAN CP CONGRESS

SK132259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 14 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Kuk-hun, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, returned home on January 13 by plane after attending the Seventh Congress of the German Communist Party.

It was met at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

ANNIVERSARY OF LSWYK FOUNDING COMMEMORATED

Fete at Culture Palace

SK180826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth arranged a film show and a cocktail party at the People's Palace of Culture on January 17 on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the LSWY.

Invited there were officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang. Present there were Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, and LSWY functionaries. Speeches were made at the cocktail party.

Prior to it, the attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "Ranks of Loyalty Carrying Forward the Generation."

NODONG CHONGNYON Editorial

SK180536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- NODONG CHONGNYON, the organ of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea observes the 38th founding anniversary of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea (January 17, 1946).

The paper in an editorial dedicated to this anniversary day stresses that it is thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that the LSWYK has been able to traverse a road of worthy struggle and feats under the banner of the chuche idea from the first days of its founding.

The paper says: A new great heyday of the youth movement has opened before us today. This has been achieved under the brilliant guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is leading the work of the LSWYK along the road of a new revolutionary turn, upholding the noble intention of the great leader.

The dear leader brightly indicated a new road for the youth movement, regarding it as one of the fundamental problems in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche to strengthen and develop the work of the LSWYK in conformity with the new demand of our revolution in which the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea has come to the fore.

The policy of thoroughly imbuing the ranks of the youth and children with the chuche idea, firmly grasping education in loyalty to the party and the leader as the key point of the work of the LSWYK, the revolutionary slogan "Let us become reliable advanced youth guard of the Workers' Party of Korea!" The policy of doing the work of the LSWYK in a fresh manner and all other revolutionary policies on the youth and children's work put forward by our party are a great militant banner leading our youth movement to a new, higher stage.

It is an unswerving stand of our party to put up the LSWYK as an important political organisation next to the party and direct everything unsparingly to the work of the LSWYK, raising it as an important question concerning the destiny of the party and revolution to strengthen it.

In following the party, faithfully upholding its guidance, lies the firm guarantee for strengthening and developing the LSWYK as the glorious youth league of Marshal Kim Il-song forever and for our youth to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader, carrying it forward generation after generation.

The paper says that our youth should have rock-firm determination and stand to uphold the glorious party with loyalty and share destiny with the party forever and resolutely defend and guard the party and devote their all to the struggle for realizing its plan.

DEFENSE MINISTER YUN MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

SK191213 Seoul YONHAP in English 1207 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (YONHAP) -- Defense Minister Yun Song-min met Thursday with Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, chairman of the defense subcommittee, U.S. House Committee on Appropriations, and with the visiting delegation to discuss overall binational cooperation.

Yun told the U.S. congressmen that the Korean people are grateful to the United States for the support extended to South Korea in the aftermath of the two recent tragic incidents -- the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines jetliner last Sept. 1 and North Korean terrorist bomb attack on visiting South Korean presidential party in Rangoon, Burma.

Noting that national security and peace on the Korean peninsula can only be maintained through a close military cooperation between Korea and the United States, and is essential to the stability of the Pacific and the security of the United States, Yun asked them for their continued support. The 13-member congressional party arrived early Thursday for a four-day visit.

Kwon Yong-kwak, vice defense minister, and Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces, also were present at the meeting.

U.S. TRADE MISSION MEETS WITH COMMERCE MINISTER

SK200143 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Commerce and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho met Friday with U.S. presidential special trade mission and discussed ways to expand two-way trade and economic cooperation. Kum told the 19-member mission that bilateral economic cooperation between the two nations could be expanded as the Korean Government has begun to improve conditions for foreign investment in Korea and push ahead with its import liberalization policy.

The Korean minister asked the mission to facilitate the transfer of U.S. technology to Korea, to help Korea in its drive to export spare parts to the United States and to ease U.S. import restrictions on Korean goods. Kum also called upon the mission to exert its efforts so Korea can continue to benefit from the U.S. generalized scheme of preference.

The U.S. mission, jointly headed by Presidential Counselor James Jenkins and Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Commerce Department Richard McElheny, arrived here Wednesday for a four-day survey of the Korean market. Other Commerce Department officials and business leaders in the fields of medical equipment, construction, engineering and telecommunications are also members of the mission. The visit is a follow-up to President Ronald Reagan's trip to Seoul last November.

NORTH KOREA SAID TO OFFER PORTS FOR SOVIET USE

SK190848 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jan 84 p 1

[Report from Hong Kong by TONG-A ILBO correspondent Pak Sun-chae]

[Text] Quoting the remark of an unidentified expert in Hong Kong on the North Korean issue, the HONG KONG TIMES reported on 19 January that North Korea is considering offering several ports within North Korea as new bases for the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

This paper noted that North Korea's offering its naval bases to the USSR may be made in two different ways. One is to use the ports jointly with the Soviet Pacific Fleet and the other is to let the USSR use the ports exclusively.

The paper also reported that the ports that North Korea is considering to use jointly with the USSR are Wonsan, on the East Sea, and Nampo, on the West Sea, and the ports to let the USSR use exclusively are the 13 ports of Haeju, Hungnam, Kimchaek, Chongjin, Najin, Mongkumpo, Sunwido, Odaejin, Unggi, Nanam, Sinchang, Sinpo and Tongchon.

Noting that the USSR's acquisition of the naval bases in North Korea would be of great strategic importance, the paper pointed out that the USSR's use of these ports together with Cam Ranh of Vietnam, which controls the Strait of Malacca and South China Sea, will pose a threat to the effect of U.S.-Japan military cooperation.

In the event that the Soviet warships have access to the West Sea, they could put even the Yangtse River in Communist China within the range of attack and could take aim at the heart of the Chinese Mainland.

TRUDEAU'S ZHAO'S CONCERN OVER KOREAN ISSUE REPORTED

SK200138 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Toronto, Jan 19 (YONHAP) -- A senior Canadian external affairs official said Thursday Canada has found that Chinese thinking on the question of tension on the Korean peninsula has somewhat progressed. "It is our general impression that Chinese thinking has evolved in a positive way on the question of tension on the Korean peninsula and ways of reducing that tension," the official said.

The official was summing up the outcome of talks Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Ottawa last Tuesday on the Korean issue. He said Trudeau and Zhao had a general exchange of views on the tension on the Korean peninsula as part of their discussion of the world situation.

Trudeau raised the Korean issue and expressed Canada's concern that recent events affecting Korea could have increased tensions on the Korean peninsula, the official said.

In his response, Zhao made reference to last week's North Korean offer for three-way talks involving the two Koreans and the United States, according to the official. The official, however, declined to go into the details of Zhao's response, adding merely that Canada received some degree of satisfaction from the Chinese side. Zhao arrived in Ottawa last Monday for a week-long official visit to Canada.

CHON RECEIVES VISITING THAI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

SK190921 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan 19 (YONHAP) -- Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun paid a courtesy call on South Korea's President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday and discussed ways to promote political and economic cooperation between the two countries. Phichai, who arrived here Wednesday on a five-day official visit, received the order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Kwanghwa Award, from Chon. Earlier in the day, the Thai deputy premier visited the nation's ruling Democratic Justice Party Chairman Chong Nae-kyok.

During his stay here, Phichai will meet with his host Sin Pyong-hyon to seek friendly relations and closer economic cooperation between South Korea and Thailand and tour industrial complexes across the country.

JAPAN REPORTEDLY WILL HELP TRANSFER TECHNOLOGY

SK181159 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul Jan. 18 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government will help facilitate the transfer of Japan's technology to South Korea, Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikatsu Maeda said Wednesday. At a seminar sponsored by the Korea Employers' Federation at the Seoul Hyatt Regency Hotel, Maeda said that the transfer of Japan's technology to Korea on a governmental basis has proceeded smoothly. He noted that technology can be transferred where it is possible for the government to control the transfer or where the technology can be obtained by paying royalties. The ambassador also said that a project for the training of Korean technicians in Japan will be realized in the near future as part of bilateral technological cooperation. He said Korea and Japan should develop their economic relations into a partnership based on a mutual trust, presupposing that a cooperative economic system can be forged through mutual competition.

MEASURES SOUGHT AGAINST JAPANESE SATELLITE TV

SK200603 Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul Jan. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea plans to restrict production and importation of equipment enabling the reception of Japanese television broadcasts via satellite until the nation puts its own satellite into orbit.

Vice Communications Minister O Myong said his ministry will ban production of frequency converters with a capacity of 12 gigahertz and importation of satellite dish parts and TV sets designed to receive satellite transmission. The ministry also will send out radiowaves to jam reception in certain areas when necessary O added.

The ministry action came out following press reports that Japan will put a powerful 100-watt broadcast satellite -- "BS-2A" -- into a equatorial orbit on Jan 23. Its actual service will begin in May. The reports said all of South Korea would be under the influence of Japanese TV broadcast via the new satellite. "It is our basic policy to block Japanese TV culture from penetrating South Korean living rooms indiscriminately, with every means possible until we have our own satellite," O said. He added it will be difficult for Koreans to watch Japanese TV broadcast even when the new satellite begin service because they need special TV sets, satellite dishes, and frequency converters which are hardly available in Korea now.

The new Japanese satellite has twice the capacity of two other Japanese communication satellites -- "CS-2A" and "CS-2B" -- put into orbit last year, according to the ministry officials. The life span of the 350-kilogram satellite is four and a half years. In order to receive the satellite signals, the officials said, a parabolic antenna measuring 1.2 meters in diameter is needed for the Pusan area, and another measuring 3 meters in diameter for the Seoul area.

They said power flux density of the satellite reaching the Pusan area would be diminished to one fourth of its total density. It would be one tenth its density in other southern parts of the country and one one-hundredth its capacity in Seoul. In addition, current Korean TV set models have only 525 scanning lines, while the satellite broadcast transmits in 1,125 scanning lines. South Korea is working on detailed plans to put its own broadcast satellite into orbit sometime before 1988 when Seoul hosts summer Olympic Games.

CHON URGES EFFORTS FOR 'TOTAL DIPLOMACY' IN 1984

SK200120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday that the nation should launch a strong but comprehensive diplomacy covering politics, security, economy, trade, culture and sports in the new year. "It should be a total diplomacy participated in not only by career diplomats but also the government, industry and the private sector as well as all other diplomatic resources at home and abroad," the president said in a speech delivered during a Chongwadae dinner for Korean diplomatic mission chiefs in Asian and American countries. The 39 ambassadors, 19 from Asian countries and 20 from American nations, are currently in Seoul to attend a diplomatic conference.

Saying that the nation will host the Asian Games in 1986 and Olympics in 1988, the president remarked: "These two events will become a turning point in our history. However, if all of us endeavor to exploit our diplomatic capability to the maximum extent, I am sure that we will be able to create an advanced country by ourselves."

He said North Korean communists, increasingly uneasy about the growing power gap with the South, are expected to intensify provocations and false propaganda activities with whatever means and ways possible this year. He said that the North Korean threat, together with the uncertainty in the world and fierce international competition for profits, forces the nation "not to be absentminded even for a single minute." The chief executive said diplomats should not only serve to safeguard national sovereignty and independence but also play the role of a locomotive in achieving national unification and world peace.

PRESS REACTION TO CHON'S NEW YEAR POLICY ADDRESS

TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK191054 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "President Chon Tu-hwan's New Year Policy Speech -- Detailed Ways for Eliminating Violence Are Needed"]

[Text] In his new year policy speech, President Chon Tu-hwan emphatically stressed peaceful order while sternly rejecting violence. Considering that President Chon used the word "violence" more than 30 times in delivering the policy speech, we can easily see what the focus of the contents of the policy speech was.

Of course, the concept of violence that President Chon mentioned in the speech is very broad in meaning. In other words, the "violence" he mentioned indicates all violence perpetrated not only in the fields of international politics, domestic politics, and national unification, but also in our own society.

Accordingly, the goal of peace President Chon seeks can be said to be the building of a world order devoid of violence, the achievement of national unification by means other than violence, the embodiment of domestic politics devoid of violence, and the building of a society devoid of violence.

Witnessing the shooting down of a KAL airplane, the tragedy at the national cemetery in Rangoon, and many other violent acts perpetrated in many parts of the world, we can not but urgently desire once again to seek peaceful international order and peaceful national unification.

We have keenly realized that international society is not someone else's society and that any misfortune of international society can be expanded precisely to a misfortune of our own.

Therefore, aside from President Chon's emphasis, the desire for building of peaceful order of the world is also urgent. What draws our interest in particular, however, is the problem of violence in our domestic politics and society. It is often said that violence, by nature, has a functional relationship with political power. Compulsion for maintaining political power and for maintaining domination by force is tantamount to violence. Riot, coup d'etat, and assassination to resist such violence are also violence.

As President Chon indicated in his policy speech, the confrontation between two types of violence has resulted in such violent acts as have been recorded in the history of our politics in the past. We cannot deny this patent fact. As a result of this, we have never achieved a peaceful transfer of power in the past. And the achievement of a peaceful transfer of power is, therefore, one of our political tasks today.

Political violence is to reject domination by law and to bring about a rupture of dialogue. The ignorance of rightful and legal procedures in deciding and establishing a policy can be defined as a part of such political violence. At the same time, extreme resistance by the minority of the arrogance and violence by the majority is also a result of such phenomena. Domination by the consciousness of privilege is also a sort of political violence as indicated in President Chon's new year policy speech.

Political violence will bring about social violence. Detaining people without taking legal procedures or imposing torture on suspects is a typical example of this. Corruption and irregularities by the so-called privileged class can be also defined as violence which cannot escape people's condemnation, because they are an act of violence resorting to force. Therefore, all of us have no less desire for rejecting violence than the president. No one wants to encourage an act of violence. The rejection and elimination of violence is the unanimous goal of all of us.

The problem is, however, detailed ways for achieving this goal. Of course, we know it is difficult for President Chon to set forth in his policy speech detailed ways for achieving the goal. President Chon's policy speech has set forth only a general guideline for this goal.

Now that President Chon set forth a general guideline for achieving this goal in his policy speech, we have to wait for detailed ways for realizing the president's general guideline. At the same time, the president's political philosophy declared in his policy speech can be realized only through the proper development of his general guidelines for achieving this goal.

Speaking of the peaceful transfer of power that President Chon emphasized once again in his policy speech, we think that firm preparations for realizing it should be steadily and concretely strengthened and developed. We also think that the realization of not only President Chon's general guideline, but also detailed ways for realizing it should be firmly ensured for no other reason to achieve the opening of dialogue and the protection of human rights.

Violence is created by political power, by the political forces resisting political power, and by the so-called privileged class of the society living on political power. Sources of violence are various. We should know that peaceful order can be guaranteed only through self-discipline and self-restraint. At the same time, violence can be eliminated only through dialogue and the firm observance of rightful legal procedures. The detailed ways for rejecting and eliminating violence have, we think, been left to us as an assignment.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK191314 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Freedom From Violence -- 'President Chon Tu-hwan's Policy Speech'"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's policy speech emphasized ruling out violence in connection with international politics, the question of unification, and our domestic politics. President Chon's hope for a new international order based on harmony, equality, and co-operation is a conception applicable to all relations between big powers, between a major power and medium or small country, and between the Western world and the communist world. And this implies a meaning that is also duly applied to relations between South Korea and all countries, regardless of whether they are from East or West bloc.

The image of today's world might be more the lack of rule rather than order. Export of revolution, armed intervention, suppression by force, the arms race, massacre, coups d'etat, torture, and terror prevail on the political plane and economically, virtue of reciprocity and cooperation is challenged.

The big powers, holding important keys in building the world order of peace and justice, are engrossed with maintaining their respective interests and are not performing any notable, role model of justice.

The national questions manifested by political, social, and ideological feuds are kindling the flames of war strife in the Middle East, South and Central America, and the Far East, and yet, the [big powers] fail to find a way to peacefully bring under control any one of the disputes. So, the only way to ensure the subsistence and dignity of the human race in world's the turbulent age of in a chaos is that each country restore competency for solution through dialogue. President Chon's appeal for a "world order of peace" is, in that sense, deemed to have made clear South Korea's good intentions and friendship toward friendly countries and estranged ones. Touching on domestic politics, President Chon noted that the preceding governments never once kept their initial promises and left no precedents of having peacefully transferred power in accordance with the law. The governments of the now defunct Liberal Party and of Yusin were anomalously ended due to the aftereffects of unreasonableness and suppression for prolonged rule and subsequent severe resistance.

We should draw a lesson from the acute political historical tragedy. That, we believe will be implemented in becoming accustomed to middle-of-the-road politics with proper meaning by all -- the ruling force, the opposition, and the people of the nation.

There is a necessity for the ruling force, freed from the concept of eternal rule, to assume that sometime in the future it, too might become the opposition party, depending on the people's intention, and to be prepared for that.

The political opposition force, when the ruling force's moderateness is felt, should display its sagacity in attuning to the moderateness.

This important point of democratic constitutional rule did not exist in our political culture over the past 30 years. We and the next generation should be freed from the vicious circle of limitless confrontation of the two poles -- the physical suppression for eternal rule and the desperate resistance of opposing it.

Touching on the unification question, President Chon reiterated the great principle of peaceful solution. As long as the North Korean puppet does not abandon violent provocations like the Rangoon terror, the road to peaceful unification is remote. Despite that, however, we cannot abandon our efforts for dialogue with the North Korean puppet and its allies.

Upon hearing President Chon's keynote speech, we would like to present our sincere hope, that is, we have such potentials as to propose dialogue and discussion even to stubborn North Korea. We now wish that such potentials be applied to our own internal discord. Thus, we foresee a bright prospect for the question of the lifting of the political ban in President Chon's remark on this issue.

CHON GIVES DIRECTIVES TO REDUCE FOREIGN DEBT

SK200838 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday directed Deputy Premier Sin Pyong-hyon to formulate and enforce a series of measures to eliminate real estate speculation and reduce the heavy financial burden from foreign debts through a sustained export growth. Chon gave these and other orders while receiving a report on 1984's overall economic operation from Sin, who is concurrently economic planning minister, at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

This year's 26.5 billion dollar export target should be hit at any cost, by making use of the nation's export experience acquired last year, the chief executive said. Measures should be taken to lead competition among industries in a healthy direction and improve their financial structure by increasing the ratio of their net worth to their total assets, Chon said.

Nothing that although the phenomenon of unfair trade transactions has disappeared considerably lately, but not yet totally, Chon called for the establishment of a new economic order and business ethics.

Recalling the fiscal 1984 budget has been frozen at last year's level, Chon said that government agencies should make certain they spend their appropriated sums and emphasized that this year he would not tolerate insolvency in government-funded enterprises stemming from irresponsible and irrational management.

SEVEN PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH FORESEEN IN 1984

SK141146 Seoul YONHAP in English 1136 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan 14 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean economy is expected to grow by 7.7 percent this year, according to a private survey released Saturday.

The survey conducted by the Federation of Korean Industries showed that Korea's gross national product (GNP) deflator, which reflects an overall price increase level, is expected to stand at two or three percent this year. The country's current account deficit in 1984 was projected at 1.4 billion dollars. These projections compare with the government forecast of a seven or eight percent economic growth for 1984, a GNP deflator of one percent and a current account deficit of one billion dollars.

DEFENSE GROUP DEPARTS FOR LAO ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK190308 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Defense Ministry of the fraternal LPDR, a delegation of the PRK Defense Ministry led by Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, left Phnom Penh this morning to pay a friendship visit and attend the celebrations of the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA.

Present at Pochentong Airport to see the delegation off were Comrade Meas Kroch, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Di Phin, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Tea Banh, deputy minister of national defense; and many middle- and high-ranking cadres of the Ministry of National Defense. Also present on this occasion were Comrade Colonel (Phomachak Southisan), military attache of the Lao Embassy, and Comrade Col Vu Nha, military attache of the Vietnamese Embassy.

PHNOM PENH RECEPTION MARKS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

BK190736 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0601 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 18 -- The Cuban Embassy to the People's Republic of Kampuchea gave a reception on Tuesday in honour of the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba.

Present at the reception were Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Central Committee of People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of Council of Ministers; Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of National Assembly; and other Kampuchean officials.

Speaking on the occasion, Miguel Puentes Fraga, Cuban charge d'affaires a.i., recalled the history of the struggle for independence and national liberation of the Cuban people. He described the victory on January 1, 1959 in gaining power for the people as a sharp turning point in the history of Cuba. He also recalled the great achievements in all domains the Cuban people recorded over the past 25 years in national construction and in foiling provocations and threats of aggression by North American imperialism.

Miguel Puentes Fraga expressed his firm confidence in the final victory of the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people.

For his part, Chairman Chea Sim hailed the great success the Cuban people scored in past quarter of a century under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party.

After condemning the Reagan administration's policy of interference in all parts of the world, Chea Sim gave all out support to the just struggle of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador and other peoples of Latin America for peace and national independence. The Kampuchean leader thanked Cuba for its assistance to the Kampuchean revolution.

Toasts were proposed for the new success of the Cuban revolution and to the eternity of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Kampuchea.

HUN SEN MEETS INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC DELEGATION

BK190855 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0506 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Jan (SPK) -- Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received in an audience in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, 18 January, the delegation of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] led by Raymond Edouart Gafner, representative of IOC President Dan Antonio Samaranch. The head of the Kampuchean diplomacy told his guests about the Kamuchean people's rebirth in all fields, particularly in the field of sports, and vigorously denounced all attempts to use sports as a political tool. It is regrettable, he went on to say, that the Pol Pot gang -- murderers of 3 million Kampuchean -- could participate in the SEAP [Southeast Asia Peninsula] Games in Singapore and the Asian Games in India.

On this occasion, Minister Hun Sen demanded that the PRK be returned to its place in the IOC.

Edouart Gafner expressed his joy at the progress made by Kampuchea's sport sector according to the growing development of other sectors. He pledged to inform the IOC about the real situation in Kampuchea.

HUN SEN HEADS DELEGATION TO KAMPOT PROVINCE

BK170906 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] A party and state delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Kampot Province on 10 January for a 4-day visit to the province. The delegation was warmly welcomed upon its arrival in the province by the party committee members, the Kampot Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, mass organizations, and many cadres and personnel from the offices in the province.

During its stay in the province, the party-state delegation called on and conversed with cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer units and opened a child care center in the provincial health office, a monument in memory of the forefathers who sacrificed their lives in the cause of national and popular liberation, a museum on crimes of the genocidal regime, and an exhibition on development in all fields in Kampot Province.

Also during this visit, the delegation chaired meetings marking the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day held in the Kampot provincial seat and in Kompong Trach District. It also briefed cadres, personnel, combatants, police forces, and people in the province on the international situation and the situation in Southeast Asia.

During this briefing, Comrade Hun Sen stressed the difficult situation in the capitalist countries due to economic crises and the progress of the economy in the socialist countries in the world. The comrade also noted the success scored by the PRK in its foreign policy. At the same time, Comrade Hun Sen highly appraised the great feats and achievements scored by the people, cadres, personnel, and workers in Kampot Province during the past 5 years. He expressed his confidence that the people in Kampot Province will intensify the patriotic emulation movement more vigorously in order to achieve good feats and greater victories for contributions to the cause of defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland toward socialism. Comrade Hun Sen also called on people in the provincial seats and visited the state salt marshes in the province.

NOUHAK PHOUmsAVAN RECEIVES SRV DELEGATION

BK191139 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 19 (KPL) - Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday a visiting delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate-member of Political Bureau of the CPV CC and minister of communication and transport of Vietnam.

N. Phoumsavan, on the occasion, highly appraised the visit of the Vietnam delegation which further contributed to the enhancement of the great existing friendship relation, special solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. He also expressed sincere gratitude to the party, government and fraternal Vietnamese people for their support and assistance given to the Lao revolution.

In the afternoon of the same day, talks were held between the Lao Construction Ministry led by its minister, Khemphon Phouipaseut, and the Vietnamese Communication and Transport Ministry led by its minister, Dong Sy Nguyen. The discussion was namely [as received] dealt with issues of cooperation projects approved by the ministries of the two countries, in particular projects on buildings, bridges and road construction including the feasibility study of petroleum pipe-line and a cement factory.

PRK MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 JAN

BK191129 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 19 (KPL) -- In response to the invitation of the Lao Defence Ministry, a delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] led by Soy Keo, member of the party CC, deputy-minister and head of the General Staff of the KPRA of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, yesterday arrived here on a special plane to take part in the 35th anniversary celebration of the Lao People's Army (Jan 20).

Greeting the Kampuchean military delegation at the airport were Lt-General Somsak Saisongkham, member of the party CC, deputy-minister of the national defence, and acting in the capacity of head of the General Staff of the LPA, Lieut-General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the party CC, deputy-minister of national defence, and head of the General Political Department of the LPA, Colonel Sithon Manola, member of the party CC, deputy-head of the General Political Department of the LPA, and other high ranking officers of the LPA. Sun Thon, military attache of the Kampuchean Embassy to Laos, was also on hand.

LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

Sees Souphanouvong

BK171010 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] At the Presidential Office on the afternoon of 16 January, Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the LPDR SPC, received a courtesy call from Luis Reyes Mas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Laos, who bade farewell to the president upon completion of his term of service in Laos. Luis Reyes Mas has served as the Cuban ambassador in Vientiane for over 4 years.

On this occasion, President Souphanouvong sincerely thanked, praised, and hailed Ambassador Luis Reyes Mas for fulfilling his ambassadorial task over the past 4 years, which have contributed to further developing and strengthening the time-honored friendly relations and cooperation between the parties, states and people of Laos and Cuba. He also wished the ambassador a good trip home and success in his duties.

The Cuban ambassador took this occasion to express thanks to President Souphanouvong for his welcome. He also expressed gratitude to the Lao party and government for providing all facilities for him to perform his ambassadorial duties in the LPDR over the past years. The ambassador wished for daily fruitful development on the basis of lofty proletarian internationalism and socialism of the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, states and people of Cuba and Laos.

The guest and host conversed in an atmosphere of close friendship from beginning to end.

Calls on Kaysone Phomvihan

BK190849 Vientinae Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] On the evening of 18 January, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Luis Reyes Mas, outgoing Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, who bade farewell to him after ending his diplomatic mission in the LPDR.

During the call, Kaysone Phomvihan sincerely praised the Cuban envoy for brilliantly carrying out his mission over the past more than 4 years, thereby contributing to strengthening and blossoming of the friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Cuba on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan highly valued the fraternal Cuban people's spirit of proletarian internationalism and profound affection and solidarity toward the Lao people of all tribes. He reiterated the consistent policy of the Lao party and government to constantly stand side by side with the fraternal Cuban party, state, and people to fight the common enemies -- the imperialists and the international reactionary forces -- in order to develop and building their socialist country into an all-round strong entity.

General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan also conveyed his warm and intimate greetings to First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz and the leaders of the Cuban party and states. He wished Luis Reyes Mas farewell and success in his new assignment.

Luis Reyes Mas thanked General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for his fine words and expressed gratitude to the Lao party and state for having provided all conveniences to him to successfully fulfill his diplomatic mission in the LPDR. The Cuban ambassador expressed firm conviction that under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the Lao people of all tribes will score achievements in fulfilling the resolutions adopted at the third party congress and will gloriously fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan. The conversation between the host and guest proceeded in an atmosphere of profound and intimate friendship.

SRV PLANE DROPS SUSPECTED TOXIC CHEMICAL IN TRAT

BK200251 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] A high-flying Vietnamese plane dropped what was suspected to be poisonous chemical over an area near the Kampuchean border in Trat late last month, a naval officer reported yesterday. Capt Manat Pinkunlabut, a representative of the Chanthaburi-Trat combined forces, said the chemical landed around Ban Mamuang of Bo Rai District on Dec 31. The area was about 10 kms inside Thai territory, he said. He said samples of the chemical were sent to the Medical Science Department for analysis. He said the chemical caused yellow spots on leaves within a limited area.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES 20 JANUARY FOR 2-WEEK VISIT

BK201042 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Samdech Prince Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, arrived in Thailand this afternoon. He was welcomed on arrival by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and the ambassadors of ASEAN countries. While on a 2-week stay in Thailand, Samdech Prince Sihanouk will call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon. He is also scheduled to go to Kampuchea to preside over a meeting of the CGDK Cabinet in order to further strengthen cooperation among the three patriotic Khmer factions.

Diplomatic sources agree that cooperation among the three patriotic Khmer factions has been increasingly smooth, as shown by the Democratic Kampuchea faction's support for the other two patriotic Khmer factions at the UN General Assembly.

A Khmer Rouge source has disclosed that envoys from several countries will present credentials to Samdech Sihanouk on 26 January. Envoys from Senegal and Yugoslavia will definitely present their credentials, while envoys from Egypt, Mali, and Guinea will probably present theirs on the same occasion.

Samdech Prince Sihanouk will also visit Khmer people at Ta Tum camp and camps of Son Sann and Khmer Rouge followers.

ARMY OFFICER REPORTS ON LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK191439 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Press briefing 19 January by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] On the Lao border, smuggling activities and the flight of Lao citizens to Thailand continued in recent weeks. Even a daughter of the Lao supreme commander [title as heard] fled to Thailand. Thai and Lao authorities have already tried to suppress smuggling along the common border.

On 12 January a high-level Lao delegation headed by Interior Minister General Sisavat Keobounphan paid a visit to Thailand to strengthen Thai-Lao relations and discuss problems existing between the two countries.

During the period, Lao soldiers fired on Thai territory at Chanuman District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, causing no casualties. Six Thai citizens were abducted in two incidents while they were fishing in the Mekong River in Bung Kan District, Nong Khai. They were released after payment of ransom. As you can see, communism does not guarantee happiness for people; communists have turned abductors to extort money.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES VISITING IRANIAN OFFICIAL

GF171732 Tehran IRNA in English 1711 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Tehran, Jan 17, IRNA -- The director general of Economic Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adeli, today submitted a message of Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati of the Islamic Republic to his Thai counterpart.

'Adeli, who is currently visiting Thailand heading a delegation, outlined the foreign policies of the Islamic Republic and its neither East nor West principle.

He said that Iran showed during the years after the Islamic revolution that it has prevented the influence of West or East in any form and has been advancing towards its independence and social and economic expansion. He continued that if the Islamic Republic surrendered to an imposed ceasefire and an ignominious peace, it would not have promoted peace, but, through rewarding the aggressors, it would have encouraged the would-be aggressors. He said that increase of Iran's exports to Thailand would lead to expanding commercial relations.

Expressing pleasure at receiving the first political and economic delegation from the Islamic Republic, the Thai foreign minister said that his country believed in increasing relations with the developing countries and in preventing the influence of superpowers. He announced the readiness of his country for increasing exchanges with Iran.

At the end of the meeting, 'Adeli extended Dr Velayati's invitation to the Thai foreign minister to visit Iran, which invitation was warmly accepted.

COMMANDER SPECIFIES MALAYSIAN CP SURRENDER TERMS

BK140358 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] The Fourth Army Region has given Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] guerrillas one month to surrender or face a tougher military assault.

Fourth Army Commander Lt-Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong told the BANGKOK POST yesterday the CPM had until the end of this month to give up. "The surrender will be unconditional. We will guarantee their safety and help them settle here," he said.

Lt-Gen Wanchai said Malaysia has agreed to allow the guerrillas to settle in Thailand after their surrender should they request so.

Field military officers had been told to negotiate with the CPM, but if they refused to surrender they would face dire consequences, he said. "I see a 50 per cent success chance in the talks. We have no intention in using violence to settle the problem and the CPM will be informed about this stand, too." he said.

Cordial talks were expected with the CPM Marxist-Leninist band west of Betong District, Yala, as the military had contacts with them, he said. But negotiations with the 12th Regiment would not be an easy matter. The commander said he had the authority to order CPM members who were considered Malaysian to surrender and grant them temporary permission to stay in Thailand before finding "appropriate" measures. "We will not accept any conditions. The CPM must give up its armed struggle against Malaysia. We will help find appropriate assistance to help them politically," Lt-Gen Wanchai said.

The reported merger of the CPM Marxist-Leninist and CPM Revolution Front was another attempt to survive suppression drives, he said. The CPM (ML) and CPM (RF) had officially announced their merger on December 5, 1983.

Meanwhile, Lt-Gen Wanchai said Malaysian Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Maj-Gen Datuk Hashim and the new Second Division Commander Maj-Gen Yaacob Bin Mohd Zain paid him a visit on Thursday. He had asked the Malaysian generals to help look into the reported removal of a demarcation post in Satun Province opposite Perlis State of Malaysia and he said the talks were conducted in a good atmosphere.

Foreign Investment Hits 25-Year Record

BK200209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jan 84 p 19

[Text] The percentage of foreign investment which received promotional privileges from the Board of Investment [BOI] in 1983 hit a 25-year record, accounting for 41.2 percent of the total investment of 11,989 million baht.

According to a BOI report, last year's percentage of the foreign investment was the highest in 25 years. In the past, it averaged about 25 percent. The BOI also disclosed that a total of 340 projects involving a combined investment of 56,064 million baht applied for privileges -- up sharply from the 200 projects involving 21,477 million baht investment in 1982.

Last year, the largest foreign investors in terms of registered capital which sought BOI promotion were from Japan (388 million baht), Australia (382 million baht) and the United States (335 million baht).

The BOI said a total of 140 projects involving a total investment of 11,989 million baht were granted privileges, up from 110 projects with a 10,139 million baht investment in 1982.

The projects approved had a total registered capital of 3,293 million baht, against 2,964 million baht. U.S. investors topped the investment list in terms of registered capital (382 million baht) which received BOI approval. It was followed by Japanese investors (233 million baht) and British investors (179 million baht).

The BOI also disclosed that a total of 138,658.15 million baht were invested under BOI auspices during the past 24 years, of which Thai investors accounted for 75 percent. Japan came second with 6.1 percent, followed by the U.S. and Taiwan.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRUNEI -- Thailand has upgraded its Brunei Consulate to embassy status and has appointed its first ambassador to the sultanate. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said former envoy to Nepal Phong Buaiam would be appointed Ambassador to Brunei, which is ASEAN's sixth and newest member. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jan 84 p 2 BK]

RICE FOR INDONESIA -- Indonesia will buy 100,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of glutinous rice from Thailand in the next fiscal year, Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek said yesterday. He said the Indonesian new fiscal year will begin on April 1 and the price of the rice to be purchased from Thailand will be negotiated later. The trade volume between the two countries was recorded at about 4,000 million baht, he said. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jan 84 p 6 BK]

BULGARIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

Received by Tran Quynh

OW140811 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 14 - An economic delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived here this morning for a friendship visit and to attend the 11th session of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The delegation is led by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

It was welcomed by Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Vietnamese Government economic delegation; Vu Quang Tuyen, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, vice president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Nguyen Van Ich, vice chairman of the office of the Council of Ministers, and other officials. Ambassador Filip Velkov Markov and many staff members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Hanoi were present on the occasion.

Talks Held

OW142108 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 14 -- Talks were held here today between economic delegations of the Vietnamese Government and the Bulgarian Government.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Tran Quynh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Also present on the Vietnamese side were Vu Quang Tuyen, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, vice-president of the Vietnamese section of the joint commission; Nguyen Manh Cam, vice minister of foreign trade; Luu Thi Phuong Mai, vice minister of food industry; Nguyen Dang, vice minister of agriculture; Nguyen Van Ich, vice chairman of the office of the Council of Ministers; and others.

On the Bulgarian side were Metodi Spasow, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, vice chairman of the Bulgarian section of the joint commission [name and titles as received]; Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry; Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade; Ilia Ivanovski, vice minister of machine building and electronics [name and title as received]; and others. Vietnamese Ambassador to Bulgaria Hoang Trong Nhu and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip V. Markov were also present.

At the talks, the two sides reviewed the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th meeting and discussed measures to broaden economic, scientific and technical relations between Vietnam and Bulgaria. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm fraternal friendship and mutual assistance.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Filipov, Others Arrive

BK170436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, a delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will arrive in Hanoi today. The delegation consists of the following comrades: head of the delegation Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; deputy head of the delegation Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian Subcommittee of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation; delegation member Lyubomir Popov, deputy foreign minister; delegation member Asen Velkov, chief of the Council of Ministers Chairman's Office; and delegation member Filip Markov, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

Arrives in Hanoi

OW171110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Dear friends: At the invitation of Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, a delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived today in Hanoi for an official friendship visit.

Comrades Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Ha Van Lau, vice foreign minister, went to the Noi Bai Airport to welcome the delegation. The delegation's motorcade arrived at Chi Linh Square at precisely 1100.

Comrades Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and many other party-state leaders went to the cars to welcome Comrade Grisha Filipov and the other comrades in the delegation. Children in the capital presented the honored Bulgarian guests with richly-colored bouquets.

Chairman Pham Van Dong guided the delegation members in their salute to our party-state leaders and representatives of the capital's people of all walks of life, who enthusiastically expressed a warm welcome to the distinguished Bulgarian guests. Chairman Pham Van Dong then invited Comrade Grisha Filipov and the other comrades in the delegation to rest at the government guest house.

Pham Van Dong, Filipov Talks

OW171033 Hanoi VNA in English 0901 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 16 -- Talks were held at the presidential palace here today between a Vietnamese Government delegation and the visiting Bulgarian government delegation.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were also Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Dong Giang, minister at the Foreign Ministry; Hoang Quoc Dung, vice director of the office of the Council of Ministers; and Hoang Trong Nhu, Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria.

On the Bulgarian side were also Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the B.C.P. C.C., vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Bulgarian sub-commission of the joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation; Lyubomir Popov, deputy foreign minister; A. Velkov, director of the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Filip Markov, Bulgarian ambassador to Vietnam.

The two sides discussed the cooperation between the two countries and international issues of common concern. The talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and fraternity.

More on Talks

AU161756 Sofia BTA in English 1724 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 16 (BTA) -- Today a Bulgarian governmental delegation, led by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, arrived on a three-day official and friendly visit in Hanoi.

In the long-time history of the upward development of the fraternal relations between the two countries, the latest summit is bound to provide a major impulse to the further expansion of Bulgaro-Vietnamese cooperation. The friendship between the two peoples is legacy left to the people by Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh. It has withstood the test of the difficult war years, when Bulgaria was unvariably supporting Vietnam in its heroic struggle against colonialism and the imperialist aggression, its struggle in defence of its national independence and the revolutionary gains. Today it forms the foundations upon which their all-round economic, scientific and technological as well as cultural cooperation is resting and which corresponds to the principles of socialist internationalism and to the requirements of socialist construction in the two countries.

In the centre of Hanoi the Bulgarian guests were accorded a cordial welcome by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Pham Van Dong.

Immediately afterwards a meeting was held between Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Pham Van Dong, at which they expressed their common conviction that the visit of the Bulgarian governmental delegation will make a major contribution to the development of fruitful Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations to become even more dynamic.

In the afternoon, in the presidential palace in Hanoi, the official talks started between the two governmental delegations. Along with the two government leaders, the talks were attended also by:

On the Bulgarian side: the candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian party of the Mixed Bulgaro-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Techno-scientific Cooperation, Mr Andrey Lukonov, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Lyubomir Popov, etc.

On the Vietnamese side: The member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mr Do Muoi, the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Tran Quynh, member of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, etc.

In cordial and comradely atmosphere and with complete unanimity of the views expressed on all of the discussed issues, the two delegations informed one another of the basic tasks, on which both Bulgaria and Vietnam are currently working in the process of socialist construction. Satisfaction was expressed with the great achievements of the two peoples and with the high level of their bilateral relations. It was specially pointed out, that a major significance in the strengthening of the ties of friendship between Bulgaria and Vietnam should be attached to the personal meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Le Duan and the contract they have signed for friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam.

After analyzing the high level of Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations, the two delegations arrived at the general conclusion that it is necessary to adopt a programme on a long-term cooperation in the period up to 1990, the force of which on some major issues should be extended over in the period after 1990. It was pointed out that the successes achieved so far form a foundation upon which to continue to expand and deepen the ties of cooperation and that possibilities are at hand to explore and exploit new and more effective forms in that respect.

The two parties to the talks attached much attention to important international questions as well. They noted with concern and anxiety the worsening of the international situation, for which the total responsibility should be borne by the United States and their NATO allies. The Bulgarian and the Vietnamese parties to the talks pointed out that the initiated deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe is posing a serious threat to peace not only in the European continent, but in the whole world. Unanimously they gave their full support to the principled and consistent peace policy as conducted by the Soviet Union and specially emphasized the enormous significance of the declarations of Mr Andropov which give an explicit answer to imperialism's adventurist policy and point to the correct path to be followed in the efforts at overcoming the current international impasse. Both Vietnam and Bulgaria assess as timely and necessary the respective measures of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member states taken in an effort to guarantee their own security in the face of the growing aggressiveness of imperialism.

The Vietnamese party to the talks gave a high appraisal to the role Bulgaria is playing in strengthening peace in the Balkans, while the Bulgarian party to the talks greeted the efforts of Vietnam at converting South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. Tomorrow the official talks will continue.

NHAN DAN Hails Visit

0W162025 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 16 -- NHAN DAN today editorially welcomes the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is expected to arrive here today on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

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The daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam acclaims the great and all-round achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Communist Party led by Todor Zhivkov. It (?said in part): "Present-day Bulgaria is an outcome of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the country's practical conditions and a brilliant manifestation of the superiority of socialism." The paper says that the rapid growth of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and of the Warsaw Treaty organization, has made important contributions to increasing the strength of the socialist community and preserving peace in Europe and the rest of the world. "Bulgaria's initiatives aimed at maintaining peace and building friendly and cooperative neighbourhood in the Balkans have been welcomed by broad sections of world opinion," NHAN DAN remarks.

It goes on: "The Vietnamese people note with satisfaction that, together with Bulgaria's all-round growth, Vietnamese-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation have been constantly consolidated and developed. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries during the Vietnam visit paid by a Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in September 1979 marked a new stage of extensive and intensive development of the relationship between Vietnam and Bulgaria."

NHAN DAN says that the current visit of the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Chairman Grisha Filipov, which coincides with the presence in Vietnam of an economic delegation of the Bulgarian Government led by Andrey Lukanov aimed at discussing with the Vietnamese Government measures to widen economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, is giving a great stimulus to the Vietnamese people. The paper renews Vietnam's deep gratitude to the Bulgarian party, government and people for their wholehearted support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. "To the Vietnamese people," it says, "to strengthen their militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other fraternal countries in the socialist community is a factor guaranteeing the success of their socialist construction and national defence."

Visit to Ho Mausoleum

OW181231 Hanoi VNA in English 0843 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 17 -- The visiting Bulgarian Government delegation this morning laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. The delegation, led by Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was accompanied by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The wreath bore this inscription "Homage to President Ho Chi Minh, a great son of the Vietnamese people and a combatant of the international communist movement." The Bulgarian guests then visited the home and office of the late president.

Government Delegations Meet

BK181428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Report on 17 January Hanoi meeting welcoming Bulgarian Government delegation led by Grisha Filipov -- portions recorded]

[Text] A grand meeting was held this afternoon at the Ba Dinh conference hall by the Hanoi municipal people's committee and the Vietnamese-Bulgarian Friendship Association to welcome a Bulgarian Government delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria now on an official friendship visit to our country.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Ngoc Truu, member of the CPV Central Committee, minister of agriculture, and chairman of the Vietnamese-Bulgarian Friendship Association, Tran Vy, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee; and many leading comrades of our party and state organs.

Present on the Bulgarian side were Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and other members of the Bulgarian Government delegation now on an official friendship visit to our country. Scores of Hanoi people of various strata attended the meeting. Many cadres of the Bulgarian Embassy in our country also attended.

The meeting started at 1530. After a military band played the national anthems of Vietnam and Bulgaria, Chairman Pham Van Dong declared the meeting open:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, head of the Bulgarian Government delegation, now on a friendship visit to our country; dear comrades;

Together with the comrades representing the people of Hanoi and the people throughout our Vietnamese country at this grand and cordial meeting, we warmly welcome the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, now on a friendship visit to our socialist Vietnamese country. [applause] We welcome you, comrades -- the envoys from the homeland of Georgi Dimitrov, an esteemed great leader of the world's communist movement -- from the socialist Bulgarian country which is moving steadily forward and from the country of fresh and beautiful roses. [applause]

We would like to cordially present our best wishes to the Bulgarian people led by the BCP headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, as its head. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is a venerated and beloved leader of the Bulgarian people and also a great friend of our Vietnamese people. [applause] We hope the Bulgarian people -- correctly led by the party with Comrade Todor Zhivkov as its head -- advance to gain still greater successes in the cause of building a socialist Bulgaria with advanced industry, agriculture, culture, science, and technology capable of contributing to strengthening the forces of socialist community while undertaking an inevitably victorious struggle for peace and socialism in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the rest of the world. [applause]

We heartily wish the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov great successes on this visit, thus making the relations of friendship between our two parties, states, and peoples ever more consolidated and finely developed. [applause] [end recording]

Next, Comrade Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, delivered a speech welcoming the delegation. After underscoring the great achievements in socialist construction scored by the Bulgarian people over the past 40 years under the leadership of the BCP and after pointing our people's victories in the cause of national construction and defense, and denouncing the Beijing reactionaries for having increased their collusion with the U.S. imperialists in opposing and sabotaging the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries and in undermining world peace, Comrade Tran Vy emphasized:

[Begin Tran Vy recording] Dear comrades and friends: In their anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in their socialist construction and their struggle against the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists' aggressive schemes at present, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the sympathy, support, and wholehearted assistance from the fraternal Bulgarian people with the understanding that it was impossible to have patriotism with a genuine popular character without the proletarian internationalist spirit.

Bulgarian brothers and sisters once enthusiastically initiated various movements to raise funds for Vietnam and to seek blood donations to Vietnam as well as many other sentimental deeds. It was once echoed from streets in Sofia capital as well as from other cities and rural areas throughout Bulgaria many angry shouts such as "Hands Off Vietnam!" and resolute shouts such as "Unite With the Vietnamese Struggle," during the Vietnamese people's years of war against the United States for national salvation and against the Chinese reactionaries' brutal schemes and actions for the sake of our people's independence and freedom.

Many Bulgarian experts have devoted their greatest efforts to helping the people in Hanoi and in other areas in our national reconstruction and development. Many Vietnamese scientific and technical cadres trained by Bulgarian teachers of both sexes with love and sincerity are taking an active part in national construction.

Thousands of Vietnamese engineers and workers, among whom are the sons and brothers of the Hanoi people, are joining with Bulgarian cadres and workers in working at various factories and enterprises in Sofia as well as in other areas throughout Bulgaria.

Many projects have sprung up in Vietnam and many products have been manufactured in Bulgaria thanks to the mutual creative working efforts of those cadres and workers belonging to our two countries. These are the never-fading beautiful flowers of the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

At the podium of today's grand meeting filled with the friendship and fraternal solidarity between Vietnam and Bulgaria, once again the people of Hanoi, with the great honor of acting on behalf of the people throughout the country, express their sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, government, and people of Bulgaria, and particularly the people of the sister capital of Sofia. [applause]

The Vietnamese-Bulgarian treaty of friendship and cooperation, which was signed 5 years ago and which marked a new and comprehensive development of the great friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties and the two states, has clearly displayed its tremendous vitality and has constantly borne fruits.

We are pleased at the fine results of this visit to Vietnam of the Bulgarian Government delegation led by Comrade Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The important talks between the two leading comrades of the two countries' Councils of Ministers and various documents signed on this occasion have demonstrated the high identity of views, the total mutual trust, and the determination of the two peoples to advance these relations to new and higher levels in all respects.

Educated and led by the party founded by President Ho Chi Minh, our people in Hanoi capital as well as our people in the rest of the country pledge to do their utmost to have the friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Bulgaria constantly consolidated and developed and evergreen for the benefits of our two peoples and of socialism and peace.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to respectfully ask Comrade Grisha Filipov and other comrade members of the delegation to convey to the Communist Party and Government of Bulgaria, to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and to the people in Sofia capital as well as in the rest of Bulgaria the heartfelt sentiments and the militant solidarity of the people in Hanoi capital and of the entire Vietnamese people. [applause] [end Tran Vy recording]

Comrade Grisha Filipov delivered a replying speech in which he put great emphasis on the friendship between Bulgaria and Vietnam, on great changes, and on the revolutionary gains achieved by the Bulgarian people over the past 40 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The comrade dealt with the current tense international situation as a result of the intensification of the arms race by the United States and its NATO allies. The comrade asserted that the party, government, and people of Bulgaria would contribute to consolidating the fighting strength of the socialist community, would support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, and would join hands with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community in the struggle to preserve peace, stop the arms race, and protect socialism and social progress. Comrade Grisha Filipov emphasized:

[Begin Filipov recording in Bulgarian fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear comrades: Today, there is no mandate more important than to preserve peace and avert a nuclear war in the world. This requires us to work more actively and untiringly to consolidate our unified solidarity and our unity of actions on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and to consolidate socialism and communism -- the future of mankind.

Allow me once again to express my profound gratitude for the concern and admiration you, comrades, have given to us and for the fraternal sentiments you, comrades, have reserved for our Bulgarian Communist Party, our Bulgarian Republic, and our people. [applause] [end Filipov recording]

After delivering his speech, Comrade Grisha Filipov invited Comrade Tran Vy to come over the podium and on behalf of the Bulgarian Communist Party, presented an image of Comrade Dimitrov to the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee. He said: Comrade Dimitrov and Comrade Ho Chi Minh once taught us to preserve our pure proletarian internationalist sentiments as if we preserved the apple of our own eyes. We must satisfactorily comply with this teaching.

Amid the warm applause of the delegates attending the meeting, all the Vietnamese and Bulgarian delegates stood up and hand in hand, they raised up their hands to display the everlasting militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Bulgarian peoples.

Amid a joyful atmosphere, Chairman Pham Van Dong closed the meeting with a speech. He said:

[Begin Pham Van Dong recording] Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, dear Bulgarian comrades, dear Vietnamese comrades: We have attentively listened to the beautiful words of Comrade Grisha Filipov about our nation and our people, about our heroic revolutionary work, and about President Ho Chi Minh -- our esteemed leader and a great friend of the Bulgarian people, the Soviet people, and the people in other socialist countries, and of the revolutionary people throughout the world. [applause]

From the depth of our heart, we express our sincere gratitude to Comrade Grisha Filipov, and we vow that we will struggle to be worthy of the comrade's heartfelt words. [applause] We totally share the view of Comrade Grisha Filipov about the need to do everything we can in order to strengthen the friendship, the militant solidarity, and the multifaceted cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples.

For our part, we are determined, through our actions, to struggle to realize these things. [applause]

Our Vietnamese people are highly convinced that under the invincible banner of Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh the great, they will persistently struggle side by side with the people of Bulgaria, of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries, and the progressive people the world over for the lofty goals of our time which are peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. [applause]

Dear comrade, I think that today's grand and warm meeting can be successfully closed at this point. [applause] [end Pham Van Dong recording]

Long-Term Cooperation Pact

OW182029 Hanoi VNA in English 0941 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 17 -- A long-term program for expansion and enhancement of economic, scientific and technological cooperations between Vietnam and Bulgaria for the period up to 1990 and the ensuing period were signed at the presidential palace here this evening.

Signatories to this important document were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his Bulgarian counterpart, Grisha Filipov. Chairman Pham Van Dong and Grisha Filipov also signed the minutes of their talks [words indistinct] member of the Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers signed and agreement on cooperation in primary processing of natural rubber and [words indistinct] in planting coffee in Vietnam.

Truong Chinh Receives Group

OW190923 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 19 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council cordially received the visiting Bulgarian Government delegation Wednesday. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. With President Truong Chinh were Tran Quynh, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Ha Van Lau, deputy foreign minister.

President Truong Chinh, on behalf of the C.P.V. Central Committee and the State Council, warmly welcomed the Bulgarian delegations visit to Vietnam, the results of the talks and the signing of documents on cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria. He highly valued the correct domestic and foreign policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and praised the Bulgarian people's outstanding achievements in building developed socialism.

The Vietnamese president welcomed the B.C.P. and government's policy of consolidating their solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, and supported their policy towards the Balkan peninsula, and their resolute struggle for the defence of peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

President Truong Chinh sincerely thanked the Bulgarian C.P. and government for presenting him with the G. Dimitrov souvenir badge and expressed his best wishes to esteemed chairman Todor Zhivkov for his good health and success in his work.

Grisha Filipov, for his part, expressed his heartfelt thanks to President Truong Chinh for his fine words about Bulgaria. He also expressed his joy at the new development of the Vietnam-Bulgaria friendship, the foundation of which was laid by President Ho Chi Minh and Comrade G. Dimitrov. He said he believed that the newly signed documents would considerably contribute to further consolidating and broadening the relations of socialist cooperation between the parties, the governments and peoples of the two countries. The reception took place in an atmosphere full of solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation.

Delegation Attends Banquet

OW182027 Hanoi VNA in English 0917 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 17 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong gave a banquet at the presidential palace here this evening in honour of the visiting Bulgarian Government delegation led by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence; To Huu and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee and vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister for foreign affairs; Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi people's committee; and Vo Dong Giang, minister at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Bulgarian side were Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of [passage indistinct] and Filip Markov, Bulgarian ambassador to Vietnam.

In his speech, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed the Vietnamese people's joy at the blossoming of the militant solidarity and cooperation in all fields between Vietnam and Bulgaria on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in conformity with the Vietnam-Bulgaria treaty of friendship and cooperation signed five years ago during Chairman Todor Zhivkov's visit to Vietnam.

"During this visit of your delegation, we have had useful talks in the spirit of mutual confidence. Our unanimity has been clearly manifested in the joint communique on your visit, in the program for economic, scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 1990 and beyond, and concretized in the relevant documents newly signed. These documents mark the promising development of the relations between the two parties, governments and peoples, for the happiness of our two peoples and in the interests of socialism and world peace."

Chairman Pham Van Dong reaffirmed the unchangeable stance of the Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam of strongly supporting the September 28 and November 24, 1983 statements of Yu. Andropov, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He described these documents as a stern condemnation of the bellicose and militarist policy of the Reagan administration and a fitting and responsible answer of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries to the adventurous acts of the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces.

"Unswervingly," Chairman Pham Van Dong went on, "Vietnam will, together with Laos and Kampuchea, strive for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia. Vietnam sincerely wishes to solve through dialogue all disputes in the relations between the Indochinese and A.S.E.A.N. countries.

The Vietnamese people resolutely (?struggle) against the Chinese rulers' policy of expansionism and hegemonism while always treasuring their time-honoured tradition of friendship, with the Chinese people, and wish for the normalization of (?relations) with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, in the interests of the [words indistinct] and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

In his reply, Chairman Grisha Filipov said:

"We note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries, two (?cities) and two nations have constantly developed on the indestructible basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in conformity with the agreements reached upon between our highest leaders -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Le Duan -- and with the Bulgaria-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation. It is obvious that the enhancement and expansion of these relations meet the interests of our two nations and (?the) struggle to ward off a nuclear holocaust and defend world peace.

"We are deeply confident that the documents newly signed by our two countries will enhance the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries (?the) foundations of which were laid by the greatest sons of the two nations: Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh."

He went on:

"Bulgaria (?approves) Vietnam's (?policy aimed) at consolidating its fraternal friendship and broadening its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"[Words indistinct] support the constructive proposals (?and initiatives) of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, good neighbourhood and cooperation. We support Vietnam's efforts to normalize its (?relations) with the People's Republic of China on the basis of peaceful co-existence. We believe that all plots of imperialism and other reactionary forces to impose their solutions in regional problems, solutions which are detrimental to nations, complicate the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and injure the legal Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, are doomed to failure."

Turning to the current world situation, the Bulgarian leader stressed that the most imperative task of mankind at present is to step up the struggle against the arms race, for peace, "More than ever before," he said, "we must consolidate and (?develop unity), oneness of mind, solidarity and coordination of our actions on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism, and strengthen the socialist community -- the main factor to prevent imperialist aggression."

Grisha Filipov also brought out Bulgaria's proposal for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free region. "This is of great significance for the nations in the region and it will exert favourable impact on Europe's political atmosphere," he pointed out.

Pham Van Dong Speech

OW190454 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Report on speech by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at 17 Jan Hanoi banquet in honor of the Bulgarian delegation led by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov and the other comrades of the Bulgarian Government delegation: On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the SRV Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese people, I warmly welcome the delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, now on an official friendship visit to the SRV, bringing to our people the warm sentiments of the fraternal Bulgarian people.

This is a good opportunity for us to express the deep love and admiration of the Vietnamese people for the marvelous overall changes over the past 4 decades in the homeland of Chairman Georgi Dimitrov, an outstanding leader of the international communist movement, the man who defeated the German fascists right at their Leipzig Court, the architect of the new, socialist Bulgaria.

Developing their revolutionary fervor and their creative talent and enjoying great assistance from the Soviet Union and other nations in the socialist community, the Bulgarian people, in a rather short period, have built their land of roses into a socialist country with a modernized industry and agriculture, an advanced culture, science, and technology, and a beautiful and happy life for its people.

On behalf of the CPV, and the Vietnamese Government and people, we sincerely wish the Bulgarian people, under the correct leadership of the BCP, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, a venerated and beloved leader of the Bulgaria, a great friend of the Vietnamese people, continuous advances in building a developed socialist society and positive contributions to strengthening the potential power of the socialist community and to the surefire struggle for peace and socialism in the Balkans, Europe, and the rest of the world.

Chairman Pham Van Dong then highlighted the great friendship, solidarity, and valuable support of the Bulgarian people for our people in the past and at present. He stressed:

We are enthused over the continuous growth and strength of the three epochal revolutionary currents, but we are highly vigilant in the face of the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war triggered by U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are striving to collude with other reactionary forces in carrying out their aggressive, interventionist, and subversive schemes and moves everywhere in the world, in brazen violation of the elementary principles of international law.

Never has peace been threatened as it is now. To safeguard peace has become the foremost task of the world's people. In such a situation, the Soviet Union has emerged as a great friend and a solid prop for the nations now struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress all over the world.

The party, government, and people of Vietnam fully and strongly support the statements on 28 September and 24 November 1983 by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These statements are a stern condemnation by the Soviet Union of the Reagan administration's militaristic and bellicose line. They are the responsible reply of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the adventurist moves of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries.

More than ever before, the struggle for peace is developing broadly with the participation of millions of people on all continents, especially in Europe and right in the United States. It will surely foil every pernicious and malicious scheme of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Peace, mankind's earnest desire, will surely be safeguarded.

Imbued with beloved and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's testament and the clear-sighted line of the CPV, headed by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Vietnamese people are determined to implement the two strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly protecting their beloved fatherland while fulfilling their noble international obligations.

With the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the PRK, the SRV has been consistently struggling for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Its sincere desire is to resolve, through dialogue, the disputed issues regarding the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. The Vietnamese people resolutely oppose the Chinese authorities' expansionist-hegemonist policy, but have always treasured the tradition of friendship with the Chinese people and want to normalize their relations with the People's Republic of China in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence, for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, and in the interests of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

Beloved and esteemed Comrade Grisha Filipov and other Bulgarian comrades: We sincerely hope that you will satisfactorily complete the glorious mission as the envoys of the Bulgarian people, richly endowed with tradition of stalwartness and creativity. With this belief, I propose that we toast the Bulgarian people's glorious achievements in building a developed socialist society; to the solidarity, friendship, and multifaceted cooperation between the two communist parties, countries, and peoples of Vietnam and Bulgaria which will be constantly consolidated and developed; to the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other leading cadres of the Bulgarian party and state; to the health of Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh and other leading cadres of the Vietnamese party and state; to the health of Comrade Grisha Filipov and his wife; to the health of the comrades in the Bulgarian Government delegation; and to the health of all comrades who are present here.

Leaves For HCM City

0W182024 Hanoi VNA in English 0740 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 18 -- The visiting Bulgarian Government delegation left here for Ho Chi Minh City this morning. An official farewell ceremony was held at the Chi Linh Square with full state honours. It was attended by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; To Huu and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the party Central Committee and vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its international department; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; and other senior party and state officials.

When Chairman Pham Van Dong and Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Bulgarian Government delegation, stepped onto the red carpet placed at the centre of the square, a military band played the national anthems of Vietnam and Bulgaria. The Bulgarian chairman, in the company of Chairman Pham Van Dong, inspected a guard of honour of the Vietnam People's Army, and then shook hands with other Vietnamese party and state leaders and representatives of the Hanoi population amidst resounding cheers of well-wishers who waved miniature flags and flowers and shouted slogans praising Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria.

Chairman Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese leaders accompanied the distinguished Bulgarian guests to the motorcade, hugged them and wished them a good trip to southern Vietnam.

Chairman Grisha Filipov once again expressed his sincere gratitude to the Vietnamese leaders and people for their hospitality and reaffirmed Bulgaria's consistent policy to promote its militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and firmly support the latter in socialist construction and national defence.

At 0730 the motorcade carrying the Bulgarian guests, escorted by motorcycling policemen, left the Chi Linh square. They were accompanied to Ho Chi Minh City by Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ha Van Lau, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Hoang Trong Nhu, Vietnamese Ambassador to Bulgaria.

HOANG TUNG RECEIVES CUBAN SOLIDARITY GROUP

OW132356 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 15 -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received here today the visiting delegation of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam led by its first vice-president, Pedro Palacio Ramos.

Ly Van Sau, vice-president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, and Cuban Charge d'Affaires a. i. Salvador Capote Llano were also present.

Hoang Tung expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Cuban Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam for its active contributions to the friendship between the two peoples. He informed the guests of the Vietnamese people's achievements in their national construction and defence and the steady progress of the revolutionary cause of the three Indo-chinese peoples in general.

Pedro Palacio Ramos, for his part, reaffirmed Cuba's constant support for and solidarity with the Vietnamese people as well as with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in their just cause.

While here, the Cuban guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and attended activities during the "Vietnam-Cuban Friendship Month" in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and some other provinces.

PHAM HUNG CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY TASKS

BK160930 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jan 84

[Text] The Ministry of Interior recently held a nationwide public security conference to review and assess public security tasks during the 1981-83 period, especially during 1983, and to set forth orientations and tasks for 1984 and targets to be attained in 1985 which are aimed at implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee fifth plenum. Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of interior chaired the conference.

The conference noted that over the past 3 years, despite efforts by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in relentlessly carrying out their multifaceted war of sabotage against our country and despite complications in the social order and safety situation, the struggle to maintain security and order has developed favorably and has scored very significant achievements thanks to the strengthened leadership of the party and state, the people's revolutionary will and strength, the solidarity between the people and the People's Armed Forces and between various sectors and mass organizations, and the efforts of the People's Public Security Forces. Political security has been ensured, social order and safety has improved, thereby contributing positively to implementing various socioeconomic tasks of the 1983 state plan.

On orientations and tasks for 1984-85 -- 2 important years -- the conference affirmed that all work organs of the People's Public Security Forces must be strengthened to strive to score greater achievements in the struggle to foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and in the maintenance of security and order to contribute more positively to fulfilling various socioeconomic targets of the 1981-85 plan, fundamentally ensure the stability of the political security and social order and safety, and satisfactorily prepare conditions for new advances for the 1986-90 period. The conference set forth objectives and tasks for the maintenance of security and order and for building the People's Public Security Forces for 1984 and targets to be attained in 1985.

Comrade Pham Hung concluded the conference by clearly analyzing the current situation and stressing various basic viewpoints and guiding thoughts of the party in maintaining security and order. He praised the leadership of various party committees and administrative echelons; the solidarity and close cooperation between the People's Armed Forces, sectors, and mass organizations; and the people's wholehearted support and assistance to the People's Public Security Forces. The comrade commended and praised various public security forces units for their outstanding achievements in 1983 and urged them to launch the movement for fatherland security in 1984, motivate all units of the People's Public Security Forces to strive and surge forward to outstandingly fulfill their assigned tasks to be worthy as the entrusted apparatus of the party, the sharp tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the beloved sons and brothers of the people.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN VIEWS LOCAL MILITARY FORCES

BK140940 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Jan 84

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial. "Struggle To Victoriously Fulfill the 1984 Local Military Task" -- date not given]

[Text] Since the fifth party congress our people have scored great achievements in the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland. The local military task and other military duties in the various state agencies have progressed owing to the attentive leadership and guidance provided by the party committee, administration, and various sectors at all levels.

Noteworthy was that, in past years, the authorities in all localities, sectors and echelons have upheld revolutionary vigilance by actively and positively taking various vivid measures to mobilize, organize, and guide the people and the local armed forces in developing their integrated strength to foil many of the perfidious plots of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in their multifaceted war of sabotage against our country.

They have actively built the all-people national defense and the local people's warfare plan, attentively consolidated and enhanced the combat strength of the local armed forces, built the reserve forces, combined the economy with national defense and national defense with security, constantly created new potentials in provinces and districts, implemented the annual task of drafting youths in accordance with the military obligation law, and fulfilled the Army rear service policy.

Through these activities, the combat strength of the people and local armed forces -- one of the most vital strategic factors in national construction and defense -- has been enhanced a step further. The local armed forces, which are being consolidated and strengthened more than before in terms of quantity, quality, and equipment, have implemented and are implementing the duties of maintaining combat readiness and fighting. Together with the People's Public Security Forces and other forces, they have firmly maintained political security, social order, and security, struggled against negativism; taken the lead in productive labor; prevented and controlled natural disasters; and implemented the three revolutions in localities and primary installations.

With the glorious revolutionary traditions, the northern border provinces have always upheld self-reliance and self-support in overcoming difficulties to fulfill well all the local military tasks and duties, frustrate enemy plots, protect localities, firmly maintain security along the country's sacred border, and remain worthy of the confidence and love of the people nationwide.

However, aside from the new progress and achievements, the local military task and other military duties in various state sectors are still improving slowly, irregularly, and unsteadily. There are still shortcomings and problems in several fields which we must strive to overcome.

At present, the situation in the country and the world is increasingly complicated. The socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland is posing very heavy tasks and requirements which require new changes in the local military task and other military duties in various sectors with regard to ideological knowledge and leadership.

The local armed forces are now faced with the urgent task of cooperating with the public security forces and the people to resolutely and actively defeat all tricks in the enemy's many-sided war of sabotage in order to protect well our economic, political, and cultural objectives and firmly defend the localities as their contribution to national defense.

In the northern border, coastal, and critical inland areas, we should assess and estimate the enemy plots, rearrange the various combat projects, revamp forces, coordinate combat with the stationed Army troops, intensify patrols, resolve to defeat all enemy acts of sabotage and struggle to have as many secure primary installations, villages, and districts as possible.

We should attentively consolidate and qualitatively enhance the local armed forces and reserve forces. As an immediate task, we should reorganize the militia and self-defense forces -- emphasis to be placed on the contingent of cadres and combat forces -- the stand-by combatants, and national defense security detachments.

These forces should be made to acquire high combat will, a strict sense of organization, and good combat standards to ensure that all villages, streets, city wards, factories, and schools can be assigned operational militia and self-defense forces to protect security and oppose negativism well.

We should combine the economy closely with national defense and vice versa and national defense with security to make each step of development in production a step forward in constantly consolidating the all-people national defense and the people's warfare plan.

Along with preparing to draft youths, we should launch a movement for all people to implement the army's rear service policy by attentively caring for and assisting the families of wounded soldiers and fallen heroes and by developing the positive revolutionary role of these families so as to create realistic changes of which the most significant is to arrange jobs for these individuals in a way suitable to the health conditions and situation of each of them.

With its great and broad mass nature, the local military task and other military duties in various state sectors must be closely coordinated among all the sectors, revolutionary mass organizations, the whole local system of proletarian dictatorship, and all the people and troops.

In order to obtain practical results, all sectors, the administration, and military agencies at all levels should provide specific guidance for each stage. Depending on the requirements and tasks, they should concentrate on definitively completing each subject of the task.

TAP CHI CONG SAN ON STRENGTHENING DEFENSE

OW170933 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 17 -- The following are excerpts from an editorial in the Dec 1983 issue of the TAP CHI CONG SAN (COMMUNIST REVIEW), political and theoretical organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam:

Over the past eight years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, our people and Army have recorded many achievements in strengthening national defence and building up the Armed Forces.

We have defeated two wars of aggression conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen of our northern and southwestern borders. In line with noble socialist internationalism, we have helped the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea achieve great victories in their fight against the imperialists, expansionists and other reactionary forces and their henchmen to regain and defend their national independence. We have step by step built up a regular and modern People's Army. We continue to build up the Army while fighting and standing prepared to fight against the multi-faceted war of sabotage conducted by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Our Army has been taking part in economic construction, actively contributing to socialist construction in Vietnam.

The tasks of national defence require the building of forces capable of successfully coping with all war situations that may arise to satisfactorily carry out these tasks. We need to prepare ourselves right at this moment and continue to prepare ourselves for a long time to come. If we are strong both militarily and economically we are capable of maintaining peace, and if our enemies are reckless enough to make war we will be able to defeat it.

The political report presented by General Secretary Le Duan at the fifth party congress points out: The task of combat-readiness to defend the fatherland requires permanent vigilance against the war schemes and acts of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles and of the bellicose imperialists forces; it requires the mobilization of the greatest efforts of our entire party, people and Army to resolutely defeat the enemy's multi-sided war of sabotage, and also to get the country constantly prepared and strong enough to defeat the enemy in any contingency.

National defence requires the building of the People's Armed Forces along the line of people's warfare and all-people national defence, the building of both the main force Army and the local armies, and a balanced organization of the active and reserve forces with the necessary numerical strength and an increasing quality.

We should pay great attention to building a strong militia and self-defence force. All the Armed Forces must form close-knit mobile and in-place forces capable of firmly mastering the situation and mounting powerful attacks. The whole country as well as each locality should be constantly prepared to take the initiative in any contingency. The provinces on the northern border and the central highlands should have strong defence, should be firm politically and developed economically and culturally, and have strong People's Armed Forces capable of relying on in-place supplies.

In building our Armed Forces, we should have a comprehensive viewpoint, attach importance to building both the main force and the local force and militia, both the active force and the reserve force. [sentence as received] In building a regular and modern army we must proceed from the situation of the country, and must set great store by our country's experiences and effectively apply them to the new conditions.

Even in peace time we have to prepare our country to cope with war, enhance our sense of national defence and build a rear-area strong in all fields to ensure our victory in war. President Ho Chi Minh has said that in whatever situation, peace or war, we have to firmly hold the initiative to anticipate and prepare ourselves. Let our entire party, Army and people remember this instruction in order to fulfil well our defence task, building our Armed Forces and defend our fatherland.

Taking part in economic construction is a very important task of our Armed Forces. While constantly improving their combat capacity and readiness, our Armed Forces should provide conditions for the units to take part in food production in order to meet part their [as received] needs. At the same time, we should involve our defence industry in appropriate economic operations, and part of our Armed Forces in building some economic establishments. The armed units taking part in economic construction should learn technical matters and methods of management with a view to achieving higher and higher work productivity, quality and efficiency. Our national defence is the cause of the entire people, and our war for national defence is a people's war. That is why it is not enough for a person or a branch engaged in economic build-up to care for the economy alone. Instead, he must also care for national defence. Inversely, the Army and workers of the defense industry should care only for their defence tasks, instead must also care for economic development. [sentence as received]

The Vietnamese national [as received] has a well of experience in combining economic construction with national defence, as can be seen in the popular saying "a soldier in war time and a civilian in peace time." This is because our nation, over its millenary history, had had to fight against one invasion after another waged by the feudalists from the north, who were many times larger in area and in population.

Developing that fine tradition, we are accomplishing well both strategic tasks of national construction and defence to meet the needs of both the economy and national defence and make both of them strong. The combination of economic construction with national defence is undertaken under the guideline "the party is the leader, the working people are the collective master and the state is the manager, in this sense, everyone is the master, all branches and services are masters, and the whole country is the master in building up the economy and consolidating national defence." [sentence as received]

Imbued with the line on the socialist revolution, and on socialist economic construction, and the military line of the party, let the entire party, Army and people uphold the sense of self-reliance in closely combining the economy with national defence and vice versa. Those engaged in economic construction, while deepening their knowledge of economic, enhancing their sense of mastery in the use of manpower, land and natural resources, should at the same time acquire the necessary knowledge of the military art and of people's war.

For their part, those engaged in defence build-up should have the necessary knowledge of economic, operations and management, of economic accounting and socialist business operation.

We must combine the distribution of the workforce with that of the combat forces, combine the building of economic zones with the building of fighting bases, defence lines and battlefields. We must build the province into both an industrial-agricultural economic base and a strategic unit of national defence and people's war. We must build the district into both an agro-industrial economic base and military fortress. We must build the village, commune, cooperative and factory into a unit good at production and strong in fighting. Let every unit, every locality and every branch of activity improve its sense of collective mastery, combine economic construction with defence, combine defence with economic construction, boost its economic and military potentials, stand ready to mobilize rapidly all forces available to fight against foreign aggression in defence of our socialist motherland.

DO MUOI ATTENDS GEOLOGICAL SECTOR CONFERENCE

BK190919 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The geological sector recently held a conference to review its 1983 work and discuss measures to exploit natural resources for the state economic development programmes during the 1983-85 period according to the spirit of the party Central Committee fifth plenum resolution. Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference.

Over the past 3 years and under various difficult conditions, the geological sector has actively surged forward to fulfill triumphantly the state plan and has firmly advanced further. The sector has completed most of its activities which met the requirements of various economic sectors. It has opened up new prerequisites for exploitation of mineral resources in preparation for economic plans for the years ahead. The sector has completed a survey to exploit 73 mineral mines; submitted for review 89 geological reports; completed 97 topics on geological research and so forth. It has surveyed tens of thousands of square kilometers of land and completed many geological maps throughout the country.

The geological sector's orientations and tasks for the 2 years ahead are to complete the geological tasks and targets as specified in the 1981-85 5-year plan and to satisfactorily prepare material bases and conditions for carrying out the 1986-90 plan, thereby ensuring one step advance of the geological sector in exploiting natural resources to serve the nation's economic development programs.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN WELCOMES U.S. PROPOSAL ON CBW TREATY

BK200955 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has welcomed the United States' move toward a world treaty on the use of chemical weapons. The American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, announced earlier this week that his government would present a draft treaty for the complete and verifiable elimination of chemical weapons on the global basis to the conference on disarmament in Geneva.

Mr Hayden said that, like all civilized nations today, Australia found the concept of chemical warfare abhorrent and the use of chemical weapons intolerable. A conclusion of a comprehensive treaty, which would completely outlaw the development, production, deployment, storage, and use of chemical weapons, was a major part of the Australian disarmament policy.

The foreign minister said the American proposal was particularly welcomed at a time when other arms controls negotiations, particularly in the nuclear field, were in difficulty.

HAYDEN TO VISIT MIDDLE EAST, EAST AFRICA

BK200729 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says the federal government is proposing a more active involvement with the island states of the Indian Ocean and the east coast states of mainland Africa. Mr Hayden said those areas were as important to Australia as a whole as Southeast Asia was to northern and eastern Australia. He was speaking in Brisbane before his departure tomorrow for his first trip as foreign minister to the Middle East and East Africa.

Mr Hayden will visit Egypt, Israel, Syria, Jordan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Mauritius, but he will not visit Lebanon because of the continuing conflict there. He said his trip would help to determine what role Australia should play in the peace-keeping force in the Sinai Desert and whether the force would be scaled down.

A Radio Australia correspondent has said that Mr Hayden also said that an announcement on the government's decision on whether to allow nuclear-armed warships to visit Australia may be given before federal parliament resumed in about a month.

ANTARCTIC PROJECT WAIVED FOR FINANCIAL REASONS

BK160956 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Australia has withdrawn from the main international research project in Antarctica during the current southern summer for financial reasons. Australia was to have cooperated with scientists from Japan, South Africa, and France in a geosurvey of the Prydz Bay region near the Australian Antarctic base of Davis. However, the acting director of the Antarctic Division of the Department of Science and Technology, Dr Pat Quilty, said in Hobart that Australia has had to temporarily withdraw from the Second International Biomass Experiment known as (?Sibex), because the federal government had decided not to charter a vessel for a fourth Antarctic voyage this summer.

OPPOSITION DEMANDS ON ELECTIONS DRAW REACTION

Ople Blasts Boycott

OW200006 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople meanwhile has criticized the opposition for its move to boycott the May 14 Batasang polls. Also under fire by Ople is the opposition's conditions for taking part in the coming elections. Luchi Cruz has more.

[Begin recording] [Cruz] In a talk during a luncheon gathering of Pasay City Rotarians at the Hyatt Regency Manila, Minister Ople said it is gross irresponsibility to say the Marcos government is not legitimate and hence to participate in any electoral process under it is to recognize its legitimacy.

[Ople] This is like saying 150 nations belonging to the United Nations that have extended recognition to the Republic of the Philippines under President Marcos since 1972 have made a patent mistake, in recognizing the legitimacy of the Marcos government. It is like saying that all the solemn covenants, bilateral and multilateral, entered into between the Philippines and the rest of the world, the rest of the civilized mankind, are null and void. It could even raise the question of whether the certificates of land title issued to 100,000 former tenants in rice and corn together with their families all over the country are not null and void.

[Cruz] The labor minister went on to describe conditional or nonparticipation in the polls is infantile. Ople said that elections must be viewed as a challenge to one's loyalty and allegiance to the rest of the citizenry in making democracy work in the country. He cited the reregistration of all voters in the country as an exemplary move toward that direction. At the same time he campaigned for a yes vote in the January 27 plebiscite. [end recording].

KBL, Comelec View Points

HK200457 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] The ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] says it has already bent over backwards to accommodate the political opposition as much as possible. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, KBL secretary general, said it appeared improper for some opposition sectors to repeat their demands, which had already been acceded to by the administration and which, in the president's own words, had already become academic. Mr Rono was reacting to conditions set by the opposition for them to participate in the coming Batasan elections.

[Begin Rono recording] Most of these have already been given to them. Now the matter for instance specifically of the others, like amendment No 6, I think even they themselves will agree with me that this issue is highly debatable, and that therefore it should be properly put forth to the public in a forum, and maybe what can be done here is that they can include it amongst their platform and raise it as a public issue for purposes of the coming political activity, that is the elections proper, so that the people will, you know, be guided accordingly. Now the matter of the security decrees, about PD [presidential decrees] and that, I think the president has already spoken of this. The fact that the president already said that this is now just academic, I think that this is something that they don't have to worry too much about. You know, we have had a lot of political exercises here already, and we don't have any track record for instance of any opposition leader or [word indistinct] that has been arrested. [end recording]

Deputy Prime Minister Rono also said most of the issues have already been discussed with different opposition groups like the UNIDO [United Democratic Nationalist Organization], as part of the KBL's continuous dialogue with the opposition parties.

Another leading KBL assemblyman also reacted to the opposition demands. Assemblyman Vicente Melora answered the objections by the UNIDO.

[Begin recording] The first objection, rather condition, is their desire that military men should be out of the polling premises on election day. I think in the past that military people were around or near polling stations on election day, they were only there to preserve and maintain peace and order, but if there is a condition [words indistinct] that the military men would be stationed at polling stations in order to influence the election, that is a different story. I don't think that there is any problem about this first condition. The military personnel, unless required by the circumstances, have no business in the polling stations, and I'm very sure that the president will grant this condition, like he has accommodated all if not all of the conditions in the past set by the UNIDO. The trouble with UNIDO is that they do not run out of conditions, they do not come out with all these conditions at one time, these constitutional amendments that we are going to vote for on January 27 are in fact ideas that originated from the opposition, particularly the UNIDO. [end recording]

As this developed, the Comelec [Commission on Elections] allayed fears of military interference in the coming plebiscite. The poll body gave the assurance that the Armed Forces of the Philippines which have been deputized for peace-keeping duties will be called in only in case of security-related problems.

Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago said one occasion that the poll body might call on the military would be to provide security in some sensitive areas of the country if the prevailing situation poses a threat to the free, honest, and orderly conduct of the January 27 plebiscite. He said the deputation of the Armed Forces and the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] is merely part of normal preparations for a political exercise.

[Begin Santiago recording] The deputation should not be interpreted to mean that the Commission on Elections would (?advocate) the presence of military people in the voting center. This again is a normal procedure undertaken by the Comelec [words indistinct] for our political functions. The Philippine Navy for example has been deputized in order to assist the Comelec in the transportation of ballots, election materials, and paraphernalia to the municipalities and provinces. The Philippine Air Force is also deputized in order that it can assist the commission in the transportation of ballots, election paraphernalia, and materials. [end recording]

Chairman Santiago said the deputized law-enforcers will not be in the voting centers, but will be in their respective barracks on standby for calls from local Comelec field officials and special action teams that may be fielded to supervise the plebiscite in sensitive areas.

Groups Publish Demands

HK191354 [Editorial report] The Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English on 19 January devotes all of page 9 to carrying the views (identified as "full-page ads" and "an open letter" in referent items) of various Philippine groups and personalities on the forthcoming Batasan elections. Under the heading "A Call for Meaningful Elections," the text of the item follows:

"To the president and the Filipino people:

"Concerned about the seriousness of the current situation, we have come together to help hasten political normalcy in our country. Our efforts have been geared toward seeking the minimum bases for national unity. A number of us came to these consultations with very definite ideas and plans for an active boycott of our participation in the forthcoming Batasan elections. In our discussions we have discovered that the grounds for a boycott as well as the reasons for participation have much in common. Both are responses to the basic aspirations of the people for an immediate return to democratic processes.

"On the basis of our discussions and after extensive consultations with a wide range of individuals, groups, organizations, movements and parties, we have concluded that the forthcoming elections can be a meaningful exercise if the following substantive measures and reforms are first implemented, namely:

"1. The repeal of Paragraph 6 of the 1976 Amendments to the 1973 Constitution which vests in the president concurrent legislative authority with the Batasang Pambansa;

"2. The immediate repeal - not merely the temporary suspension - of the following presidential decrees [PD] or proclamation:

"2.1 The provisions of Proclamations Nos 2045 and 2045-A suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in order to restore the privilege of the writ nationwide;

"2.2 PD Nos 1877, 1877-A and 1836 authorizing the detention of persons at the sole discretion of the president in the name of "public safety" or the "security of the state";

"2.3 PD Nos 1834 and 1835 which have transformed "political offenses" (such as rebellion, sedition, subversion or even incitement to such crimes) into capital offenses punishable by reclusion perpetua to death;

"2.4. PD No 1735 imposing the additional penalties of deprivation of citizenship and confiscation of all property of alleged political offenders;

"3. The adoption of an appropriate amendment to Section 9 of Article VI of the 1973 Constitution, to require the concurrence of the Batasang Pambansa, acting by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all the members, as a condition precedent to placing the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law, and to suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus;

"4. Amendment of Section 10, Article VII of the 1973 Constitution to provide for confirmation by the Batasan of appointments of all higher government officials;

"5. General amnesty and release of all political detainees;

"6. The adoption of demands previously raised by various groups;

"6.1 the accreditation of the genuine opposition;

"6.2. The demilitarization of the electoral process;

"6.3. The appointment of independent-minded individuals to the Comelec [Commission on Elections] vacancies;

"6.4. The establishment of a new and credible voters' list, and;

"6.5. Equal access to media.

"The significance of, and the rationale for, these proposals are the following:

"1. The first proposal, which aims to vest exclusive legislative authority in the regular Batasang Pambansa, is intended to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of that body as a legislative organ. As long as the Office of the President, with its vast legal and political powers, enjoys concurrent legislative authority with the Batasang Pambansa, that body will continue to remain, and can never hope to become anything else but, a subordinate legislative organ. The need for quick action in case of emergencies can be met by applying Art VIII, Sec 15 of the 1973 Constitution.

"2. The second set of proposals will be readily seen as essential preconditions to free and vigorous political dissent. If the measures enumerated are merely suspended, not repealed, anyone who may choose to oppose the existing government during the campaign would be exposed to the threat of harassment, intimidation or even suppression by misguided elements of the ruling party after the elections, and knowledge that this could happen would dampen enthusiasm for participation in the elections.

"3. The third proposal is intended to ensure that the outcome of the forthcoming elections will not be peremptorily nullified by the declaration of martial law or the suspension of habeas corpus. However remote that possibility might be, it has the understandable effect of discouraging participation in the elections.

"4. The fourth proposal is intended to strengthen the Batasang Pambansa by restoring to it some degree of control over higher government officials in the bureaucracy and the military, thereby giving some assurance that the laws it enacts will be effectively implemented, and also to ensure that the people's will is not frustrated by the appointment to key positions of those repudiated by the people in the elections.

"5. The fifth represents a concrete and essential step toward forging national unity.

"6. The sixth and final set of proposals safeguards the integrity of the electoral process.

"All these proposals are capable of prompt implementation. The second set of proposals and part of the fifth proposal (release of all political detainees) require only presidential action. The first, third and fourth proposals and the balance of the fifth proposal (general amnesty) can be submitted to and be acted upon by the Batasang Pambansa when it convenes later this month. The sixth and final set of proposals is also capable of prompt implementation with presidential initiative.

"Consequently, we have all agreed, first, that participation in and support for the coming elections by any of us can be justified if these proposals are implemented by government; and second, that a reasonable period within which government should put these proposals into effect is on or before February 14, 1984.

"We hope that government will, as we do, view these proposals as the essential first steps toward reaching national unity, and adopt them before that date. Should government do so, it can count on our willing participation in and support for the coming elections. Conversely, should government reject the proposals or fail to implement them by that date, we shall be forced to desist from taking part in or support the elections, and to campaign for non-participation."

The statement is signed by the following:

United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO): Ambrosio Padilla, chairman; Salvador H. Laurel, president; Eva Estrada Kalaw, executive vice-president;

Compact: Lorenzo M. Tanada, Justice for Aquino, Justice for All (JAJA), Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NA); Diosdado Macapagal, Liberal Party (LP); Teofisto T. Guingona, Jr, Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN); Abraham F. Sarmiento, 1971 Constitutional Convention Association; Jose W. Diokno, Kilusan sa Kapangyarihan at Karapatan ng Bayan (KAAKBAY); Lino Brocka, Concerned Artists of the Philippines;

Fulgencio S. Factoran, Jr, Movement to Abolish the PCO [Presidential Commitment Order] (MAPCO); Sister Christine Tan, Ecumenical Center for Social Concerns; Mita Pardo de Tavera, AKAP-MAG (Medical Action Group); Jovenal Aquino, Alyansa ng Maralita; Alicia de la Paz, member, National Board Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP); Emigdio G. Tanjuatco, Sr., Liberal Party, Province of Rizal;

Alliance of Metropolitan Associations (AMA); Butz Aquino, chairman; Joey Lina, secretary-general; Ramon A. Pedrosa, president, August Twenty One Movement (ATOM); Jojo Deles, Mamamayang Nagkakaisa Kay Aquino (MANA); Priscila A. Ramo, Samahan Tungo Sa Pananampalatayaat Katarungan (SAPAK); Margarita "Ting-Ting" R. Cojuangco, Alliance of Women for Action Towards Reconciliation (AWARE); Cory C. Aquino; Amado Gat Inciong, former deputy minister of labor; Salvador P. Lopez, past president, University of the Philippines; Bishop Antonio F. Nepomuceno; Jose B. L. Reyes, former justice, Supreme Court; Rene Saguisag, member, Mabini; Emanuel V. Soriano, immediate past president, University of the Philippines; Noel Tolentino, KOMPIL organizing committee; Tecla San Andres Ziga, former senator.

Marcos Spokesman Comments

BK201240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 20 (AFP) -- Presidential Spokesman Adrian Cristobal today called the opposition "infantile" for issuing a set of political demands to be met by the ruling party as a condition for the opposition's participation in the parliamentary election next May.

Mr Cristobal said in an official statement that the demands, listed in a full-page advertisement published in two major newspapers yesterday, constituted the opposition's platform, and that the opposition wanted the president and his party to implement it for them.

"The accepted practice, as far as we know, is for the political party to implement its own platform -- when it gets into power," Mr Cristobal said.

The divided opposition's common stand virtually called on President Ferdinand Marcos to dismantle his 18-year-old strongman regime by February 14 or face an opposition boycott of the National Assembly election. In the full-page open letter published in the BULLETIN TODAY and BUSINESS DAY, the opposition asked Mr Marcos to give up his arrest and legislative powers, free political detainees and allow dissent, strengthen the National Assembly, ensure fair elections, and restore press freedom.

The signatories to the "call for meaningful elections" included 30 men and women representing the biggest parties and organizations in the broad range of the democratic opposition, which had been split over the issue of whether to join or boycott the coming election.

Mr Cristobal said: "What their demands amount to, upon closer scrutiny, is victory over the ruling party even before they can muster the necessary votes." He added that the issues of Mr Marcos' legislative and arrest powers, as well as severe national security laws, were arguable, and asked the opposition to leave the question to the electorate.

In the aftermath of the August 21 murder of Benigno Aquino, Mr Marcos' top political rival, the opposition broke up into factions for or against joining the May polls.

Participation advocates stressed that Mr Aquino himself had opted for participation before his fatal return from three years of self-exile in the United States, and that Mr Aquino's death had galvanized the nation against the Marcos government. Boycott proponents, on the other hand, contended that joining the election would only "legitimize" the administration, and that there could never be fair elections under Mr Marcos.

Mr Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) almost swept the controversial 1978 parliamentary elections. Only about a dozen opposition or independent politicians are now in the 200-seat National Assembly.

Parties Study Coalition

OW191333 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] There are growing signs that several opposition groups will take part in the coming 14 May Batasan elections. Philip Tan has this update.

[Begin recording] [Tan] Coalition talks are under way between opposition groups which had earlier declared participation in the coming Batasan elections. Cagayan de Oro Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr, met with representatives of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization [UNIDO] to look into areas for the agreement between UNIDO and PDP-LABAN, led by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada. Pimentel, who belongs to PDP-LABAN, said certain conditions, although minimal, must be met before a coalition can be attained. One is for equal voting rights among the parties involved. Another is the selection of a common leader acceptable to those involved in the coalition. Pimentel emphasized the choice should neither be Tanada nor former Senator Salvador Laurel, who is chairman of UNIDO.

[Pimentel] Mr Laurel, of course, heads the UNIDO, and Mr Tanada heads PDP-LABAN. So, between the two of them, and between the members of these two parties, there will have to be some kind of a consensus as to who best can unify in a coalition of these two parties. And that is why we are proposing people who are not necessarily heads of these present two parties that are engaged in the talks for a coalition.

[Tan] In the same interview, Pimentel disclosed the possibility of recommending Cory Aquino, wife of the slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr, to head the coalition.
[end recording]

ARMY COMMANDER ORDERS VOTING IN PLEBISCITE

HK200218 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0200 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Army Commanding General Josephus Ramas has urged all military and civilian personnel and their dependents to go out and vote in the January 27 plebiscite. He said the coming plebiscite on constitutional amendments is extremely vital for a strong and united country. General Ramas underscored the importance of the plebiscite by issuing definite orders that require all Army personnel to vote, regardless of their places of assignment. He said the coming political exercise only depicts the maturity of the Filipino people to adjust to the temper of the times and to act decisively on issues that redound to the general good.

PRESIDENT BACK REVAMP OF CENTRAL BANK ORDERS

HK190418 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The president has given new Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez blanket authority to revamp the Central Bank organization from top to bottom. The president instructed Fernandez to clean up some departments of the Central Bank and to continue the quiet house-cleaning begun by his predecessor.

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